THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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FEDERAL FACTS.

A TALK WITH SECRETARY SHERMAN.

He is Confident the People Will Approve His Financial Policy—A New U. S. Court for Georgia—Marshal Fitzsimons—Congressional Proceedings.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—Mr. Blount to-day pressed an important measure through the house separating the southern court division of Georgia and establishing the eastern and western division, with Macon as a center for the latter. The bill contemplates no additional marshals or clerks or other officers, and is simply a measure of convenience to the people of southern Georgia, who will find Macon more accessible than Savannah. Besides the counties of Butts, Pike and Jasper, which are detached from the northern division and added thereto, the following counties will compose the new western circuit: Bibb, Monroe, Jones, Twiggs, Houston, Crawford, Baldwin, Wilkinson, Lawrence, Pulaski, Dooly, Macon, Taylor, Upson, Putnam, Hancock, Warren, Schley, Marion, Talbot, Harris, Muscogee, Chattahoochee, Stewart, Webster, Lee, Terrell, Randolph, Quitman, Clay, Calhoun, Dougherty, Baker, Early, Miller and Mitchell. No opposition was offered to the measure by the delegation from Georgia, the proposed change being clearly a great convenience to a large population. The measure will pass the senate. S.

Special to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—I learned from the newspaper correspondents that Secretary Sherman would not stand an interview, but I ventured to see him this morning. From all I had heard concerning him I expected to meet a gruff, bristling man, but my experience was the reverse. I had no difficulty or delay in getting an audience with him and found him an agreeable, affable gentleman. Very courteous and cordial. But the newspaper men were right—he won't be interviewed. In reply to a question concerning his financial policy he heartily said, "I am confident when the people understood it and see its workings they will approve it. The country is now in a prosperous condition and will be even more so when we make a dollar worth a dollar in gold. You Georgians are interested to as great an extent as any other section. In Kentucky they drink pure whisky, as they say, and the people want a pure and sound currency without any adulteration."

I ventured to inquire if he was a candidate for the republican nomination for president and in reply he said: "I am like fifty others, willing to serve the country if honored by the republican party." He remarked that he knew of THE CONSTITUTION and read it.

Mr. Sherman inquired particularly of Judge Martin J. Crawford of Columbus. He said that he and Judge Crawford served in congress together, and while they widely differed in politics he had great respect for Crawford's ability and character.

General Reynolds, who was auditor of Alabama for a long time, is one of the chiefs in the treasury department. He is also chairman of the southern republican association, an organization here that has for one of its objects to urge a proper recognition of the southern republican to a share of the offices.

Georgia, since 1866 has drawn from the government $56,400 worth of ordnance and ordnance stores. She has received only seven pieces of artillery and they cost $7,664. Dr. Felton is now trying to get some artillery for the Rome company, and with good prospect of success, notwithstanding Georgia has now overdrawn her ordnance account $39 for the fiscal year ending next June.

The democratic senate will have to improve if they really mean reform. From the books of the sergeant-at-arms for the month of April, appers these items paid for out of the people's money: Eighty thousand pounds of ice, ten dozen combs, eleven dozen brushes, fifteen dozen clothing brushes, five gallons cologne, three dozen boxes pomade, five dollars worth of cosmetics and two dollars and a half worth of pearl powders. These articles were purchased for the use of senators, and were paid for by the government. Quite a number of articles of the same character were also charged to the government. In this way the people's money goes.

Major R. A. Bacon, clerk of the Georgia railroad commission was in the city to-day. Judge Printup, of Rome, is expected to-night.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Correspondence Savannah News.

Next Monday is motion day in the supreme court, and Senator Edmunds will ask that the case of Chittenden and Butler, to test the constitutionality of the legal-tender act, be advanced at once and decided as soon as possible. It is said that Secretary Evarts will appear with Mr. Edmunds against the legal-tender act.

The news from Maine has completely upset the temper of the New England republicans. Senator Hamlin says that he used to believe such transactions as that conducted by Garcelon and the state officers would react in favor of the injured party, but now he does not hold so tightly to that opinion. When asked if the election of a fusion legislature meant that that body would take advantage of the constitutional provision and select the electors for president, he said he thought the legislature would do so if the New York legislature set the example. This question is assuming proportions of some consequence since the result is made, and the extreme republicans threaten to use their legislatures in all the states where they have the majority to this end. If they did so the democrats could not elect a president even if they carried Indiana, New Jersey, California, Connecticut and Maine, as the New York legislature would be able to cast the thirty-five votes of that state for the republican candidate. It is the belief here that Congressman Ladd, of Maine, will be elected to the senate, to succeed Senator Hamlin.

Mr. Blount, of the appropriation committee, says there will be a full investigation of the expenditures for the Star mail service before the committee will consent to vote an additional dollar for it. They intend to find out, by a thorough sifting, exactly how the service has been conducted. If there has been carelessness they want to know the facts. If the system has been conducted on a scale so grand as to be ruinous, then with the demands of the service they will demand the application of the pruning knife and the lopping off of everything that is not absolutely necessary.

MARSHAL FITZSIMONS VINDICATION.

The exoneration of Marshal Fitzsimons in the investigation which has just been made of his affairs by Special Agent Chase —the news of which was telegraphed you —the news of which was telegraphed you from here on the day that Chase made his report, but which did not appear in the News is a source of gratification to his many friends here. The only people who feel put out about it are the internal revenue folks, who were the principal movers of the investigation. The dismissal of the 150 deputies of Mr. Fitzsimons was made upon strong evidence furnished by Mr. Chase, who has made a most thorough investigation. Righ here I beg to call to the attention of the Georgia press the fact that all along they have kept crying it down and denying the statement that appeared in the News' Washington correspondence, telegraphic or by slow mail. "There are no charges against Mr. Fitzsimons," the Georgia papers would say, and when the investigation was ordered and announced in the News from here, "there was no truth in it," according to several of the enlightened journals of the state. It is perhaps unnecessary now to state that all that was said in the News was correct. There is a style of journalism which, if it cannot get news, tries to make a living by denying other folks' fresh and interesting publications. There is another style that don't know 'news when it sees it.

GEORGIA REPUBLICANS.

The recent steps taken by the republicans in Georgia, or rather in Atlanta, to reorganize their party have been represented among the radicals here as something very great—an important political movement, in fact. It has been made to appear as if there really was some chance for the radical party in Georgia yet. Despite their representations, even the republicans here do not take very readily to the idea that the movement will amount to anything. There are some Georgia republicans in this city. They do not expect anything great to come of the movement, but think it is worth trying. They unanimously elect that Bryant and his crowd shall be kept in the background. It would seem that the administration is disposed to foster the Georgia republican boom in that it has been about decided that ex-representative Bigby, who is one of the Tooners, shall succeed Colonel Farrow as district-attorney for the district of Georgia. There is nothing like a little patronage to feed to an infant boom.

THE GEORGIA "MOONSHINERS."

I asked Commissioner Raum to-day how he was getting along in his warfare on the Georgia "moonshiners." He replied that he was not progressing very satisfactorily; that matters in connection with the prosecution of the war had gone back instead of advancing. Being asked the reason why, he said that there were various causes that prevented a successful war at present, but he did not seem to be in the humor for divulging these causes. He was pressed for "at least one of the causes." He finally answered that the chief difficulty in the way was the fact that no punishment had been given moonshiners who have been captured and tried recently. The knowledge of this fact has, he said, made the Georgia moonshiners very bold. Within the next three months he hoped, however, to deal them such blows that they would not soon recover.

HUNGRY OFFICE HUNTERS.

There are indications that some hungry republicans of Georgia are going to make war on Collector Andrew Clarke. The indications are that they are circulating the report that he is in favor of Grant and against Sherman. The method of going to work would be through John Sherman, under whose department Clarke's office is.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The republican national committee at its meeting to-day, elected Senator Cameron permanent chairman and decided that the next national republican convention should be held at Chicago, June 3, 1880.

The senate judiciary committee agreed to-day to report favorably on the nomination of ex-Congressman J. B. Senor, of Virginia, to be chief justice of Wyoming.

The senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Thomas M. Blodgett, to be collector of customs at St. Marys, Ga.

Among other private bills, the senate took up and passed, was a bill to relieve Somerville and Davis, of Galveston, Texas, from certain excessive duties appraised on imports made by them.

The president sent to the senate to-day the nomination of James W. Wood to be postmaster at Corpus Christi, Texas.

The sub-committee having charge of the classification of all claims now pending before the house committee on war claims, presented its report to the full committee this morning. The sub-committee divided all the claims into six general classes. The main feature of the report is a declaration of the sub-committee in referring to the sixth class, which comprises what are known as rebel war claims, that the government is not legally responsible for these losses, and that the claims are dependent entirely upon the generosity of the government for the payment of them. The report and recommendations of the sub-committee will doubtless be adopted by the full committee.

Representative O'Conner (South Carolina) addressed the house banking and currency committee to-day in advocacy of the bill introduced by him and referred to that committee, authorizing national banks to make loans upon mortgages on real estate to the extent of 25 per cent of their capital and surplus subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the boards of directors of the respective banks. Mr. O'Conner said the measure originated with the national banks of Charleston, S. C., whose managers had found by experience that they had a plethora of money in their vaults during a large part of the year after the moving of the crops, and that some such measure was needed to relieve the agricultural classes of the south who had no other security than real estate to pledge for loans. Mr. O'Conner said the interests of the people and banks alone demand the utilization of real estate as security for the proper proportion of loans, especially since so vast an amount of personal security has, as a result of war and of the shrinkage of values, been almost annihilated and ceased to be available for the purpose.

The bill was referred to sub-committee for consideration.

The house committee on militia met this morning and took up the subject of revising the militia laws of the country. Brigadier General G. W. Wright, of New York, appeared before the committee, and gave a very interesting review of the subject with many suggestions as to the requirements and improvements needed, and alluded to the fact that our militia laws have not been revised since the original enactment of 1872.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—Mr. Butler presented a petition of citizens for the improvement of the Savannah river.

Mr. Davis (Illinois) from the judiciary committee, reported adversely on the bill to establish a United States circuit court for the state of Texas. Indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Eaton introduced a bill for the appointment of a committee to consist of nine members from civil life, who shall be empowered to visit different sections of the country and make a thorough investigation of the tariff question with a view to the revision of the present tariff laws.

Mr. Morgan offered the following resolution: That the continuance of the existing volume of the United States legal-tender notes, with their legal tender be preserved, and the maintenance of their equivalency in the value with coin is demanded by the present necessities of trade, commerce and industry, and that the full restoration of silver coinage to be equal with gold is necessary to secure to the people of the United States a sufficient and permanent supply of money to maintain our national prosperity.

Mr. Morgan, speaking on his resolution, said it was a stagnostic to the resolution recently offered by the senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard). Though the principle of that resolution might be theoretically correct, there was danger of going too fast in its enforcement. We are too poor to think our existing prosperity permanent. Other countries, however, are beginning to underset us in our own markets and it is not improbable that we will thus lose much of our advantage in foreign markets. Also, if this occurs, we shall have need of all the good, sound money we can get and possibly more, to prevent the calamity. The movement represented by Mr. Bayard's resolution is urged on chiefly by the great capitalists. Although their opinions are entitled to great weight, their financial skill is not easily diverted from their own welfare to the interests of other classes. New York is a great financial center, and the treasury department does not seem to be able to carry on its operations without aid of the New York bankers, but it does not follow that the interests of the money center are antagonistic to those of the whole country. Capital results from the labor of the people, and shall not be organized against them, as it is in this movement to destroy the legal tender quality of greenbacks. Our people have confidence in our paper money because they know it rests on their credit, and they are determined and able to pay it in coin. Capitalists, however, wish to be able to lend national bank notes to the people and pay them for their crop in this currency, but when the people pay their debts capitalists demandt he description of money whose volume shall be entirely within the control of the national banks. If there ever was a time when the legal clause should have been abolished, it was when the rates were below par. The people tried to maintain this currency through the war and calamity, in the face of oppressive laws to keep it down, and when they had been successful it was attempted to be destroyed by men engaged in the business of manipulating money. It would be raising an unjust suspicion of the good faith of the people to take away the lender-tender quality when the people had begun resumption; when bondholders were bound by contract to receive legal-tender, they were interested in upholding their value; now the position was reversed and the people were ground between the upper and nether mill-stones. So long as greenbacks were below par, national banks found them useful to redeem their circulation and keep up their reserves. As soon as they reached par they ceased to be useful in this way, and became an obstruction to the banks' business. They occupied a field nearly as large as the national bank circulation, and if they could be drawn out the national banks would have the whole field to themselves, and so it seems that greenbacks must go. The republican party had been enacting a tragedy in finance. The first act was to change the character of the public debt from lawful money contract to coin contract. The second was to change that coin contract to gold contract. The third was a rapid and forced contraction of the greenback and the expansion of the national bank currency and the extending the public debt. The result was paralyzed industry and honest citizens turned into tramps. Continuing, Mr. Morgan said that congress had no more right to destroy the legal tender quality of greenbacks, and so vitiate contracts, than it had to do the same with other money transactions. It is his belief that such a measure would be a great breach of public faith. The notes must stand as legal tender or else be withdrawn. Mr. Morgan went on to say that should the balance of trade turn against us and gold be drawn from the country, greenbacks would be indispensable as our currency and would be still kept at par by the honesty and good faith of the people. With regard to the national banks Mr. Morgan said he would not advocate their abolition but would advocate the abolition of the monopoly that enables the national banks to draw interest on the fund deposited with the government to secure their circulation, while the holders of gold and silver are not permitted to bank upon it at all. If the power of banks was dangerous he would not increase it by removing the currency which may keep them in check; he would vote against any measure that would disturb the industries of the country. There was danger that we might destroy the business confidence under which we were returning to prosperity. The resolution was referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Davis (West Virginia) introduced a bill to repeal all the permanent annual appropriations. Referred.

Mr. Morgan introduced a joint resolution providing that all public lands which have been granted by congress to certain designated railroad companies to aid in the construction of their respective lines of railroad, and which have not been earned by said railroad companies through a proper fulfillment of the conditions of the respective grants shall be declared forfeited to the United States and shall be restored to the public domain and be thrown open to settlement within ninety days after the passage of this act. The following are the names of some of the railroad companies affected by this resolution, together with the amounts of land heretofore granted and by this act withdrawn from them: Atlantic and Pacific, 42,000,000 acres; Texas Pacific, 18,000,000; Northern Pacific, 47,000,000; Gulf and Ship Island, 650,000; Alabama and Florida, 419,000; Coosa and Tennessee, 137,000; Mobile and Girard, 841,000; Coosa and Chattanooga, 150,000; Alabama and Chattanooga, 898,000; Pensacola and Georgia, 1,568,000; Florida Atlantic and Gulf Central, 183,000; North Louisiana and Texas, 611,000; New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg, 3,800,000; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, 640,000, and the Little Rock and Fort Smith, 1,009,000. The resolution was referred to the judiciary committee.

Soon after the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's speech the senate held a short ex-session, and at 2:15 adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Martin (North Carolina) introduced a bill for the establishment of a national steamboat service.

Mr. Wilson (West Virginia) offered a resolution of inquiry as to what legislation was necessary on the subject of Chinese emigration. Referred.

Mr. Ballou re-introduced a bill restoring legal tender currency to the national requirements. Referred. The text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted etc., That section 3588 of the revised statutes making United States notes legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt, is hereby repealed, and that hereafter gold and silver coin only shall be a tender in payment of debts; also repealing the stamp tax on bank checks. Referred.

The banking and currency committee declined this morning to substitute Mr. Price's bill for Judge Buckner's bill, requiring one-half of the national bank reserves to be kept in coin. The bill will be reported to the house after the holiday recess.

Mr. Robinson, from the judiciary committee, reported the bill for an additional judicial district in the state of Georgia. Passed.

Mr. McCod (Iowa) from the committee on manufactures, reported back the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to give congress power to grant and protect trade marks, and spoke in its favor. There was a strong opposition to the resolution on the democratic side, and after some discussion it was referred, together with the bill introduced by Mr. Armfield, of North Carolina, on the same subject to the judiciary committee.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the military academy appropriation bill. After some discussion the committee rose and reported the bill back to the house without amendment, and it was passed.

Mr. Dibrell, (Tennesee), from the committee on military affairs reported back the senate bill, for the transfer of the arsenal property in Charleston, South Carolina, to the trustees of the Holy communion church institute. Passed. The house then adjourned.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

Postponement of the Preliminary Trial of Matt Walker.

The preliminary trial of Matt Walker, of Jonesboro, charged with the killing of George Mansfield, two weeks since, did not come off yesterday, as it was expected. We learn that the postponement of the examination was brought about at the request of council for the prosecution, who wished to have Judge George Hillyer sit in the case. The trial was arranged to have commenced yesterday morning at ten o'clock in Jonesboro, and for the purpose of gathering together the facts in the case, a representative of THE CONSTITUTION was upon the grounds. It is now thought that the preliminary investigation will not be held for several days, as Judge Hillyer cannot make it convenient at present to go to Jonesboro, owing to his engagements on the bench of the superior court of Fulton county. The resident lawyers engaged in the case were on hand yesterday morning, but had nothing to do owing to the postponement.

Mr. Walker, since the difficulty, has not been confined in jail, but has been allowed to remain at his home in Jonesboro, he being guarded by two deputy sheriffs, one of them on duty during the day and the other at night.

During the last few days Mr. Walker's condition has been such that he has been allowed to walk out of the house, attended by the officer in charge. This caused quite a commotion in Jonesboro yesterday among some of the residents who sympathized with the prosecution, and a telegram was sent Judge Hillyer from that point stating that the sheriff was out of the city, and that Walker was walking around Jonesboro without guard, and liable at any moment to make his escape. Judge Hillyer upon receiving the telegram sent a dispatch to the sheriff to the effect that if necessary Walker must be sent to Fulton county jail. The sheriff answered the telegram by stating that Walker was under guard and that there was no danger of his making his escape.

Yesterday morning when the reporter left the scene Walker was out taking a stroll with an officer at his side. Sentiment in the case is as much divided as ever. The friends of Walker say that he would not leave Jonesboro if he was turned loose—so confident is he in the belief that he has done nothing but what he was forced to do, while on the other hand there are a good many who think that Walker would get away if he could and is only awaiting an opportunity to do so. As the end is near at hand the public can easily await the result.

HALIFAX, December 17.—Captain Swimin, of the schooner Laura Bruce, reports that when near a supposed uninhabited island off Maraguana, West Indies, a small vessel, schooner rigged, was seen at the only place of anchorage at the island. The Laura Bruce people backed to get out of her way, but the stranger seemed desirous of being drawn on and followed in every direction. At first the stranger was out under jib and foresail, but as the Laura Bruce showed a desire to get away, her mainsail was also hoisted, and it became evident that the stranger meant to overhaul them, if possible, but after a chase of fifty miles the piratical-looking craft drew away and no more was seen of her. She was evidently on a piratical expedition.

NEW YORK, December 17.—One of the indictments against Congressman Voorhis, of the Fifth New Jersey district, grows out of a transaction with C. J. Westervelt, of Hackensack, who has $3,000 worth of Water bonds, which he put in Voorhis's bank for safe keeping. When the bank went up with Voorhis the bonds were missing.

ST. JEAN, QUEBEC, December 17.—The court-house was destroyed by fire this morning. Three persons were burned to death; two injured.

GEORGIA WESTERN.

A GLIMPSE OF THE COMING ROAD.

A History of the Late Transactions—Some Very Delicate and Nice Work—Colonel Lockhart Wins the Day—Which Route Will the Road Take.

We recur to the Georgia Western railroad this morning, because there is a fascination about the subject that we cannot resist, and there is so much to write about it that we have not been able to get it all in one issue of the paper. It is a subject too in which we feel sure the people of Georgia are deeply interested.

THE HISTORY OF A TRADE.

As the details of the trade engineered by Colonel Lockhart and his friends for the Louisville and Nashville look out, they show up some interesting points. It appears that Mr. Lockhart has been on this project for several years, an old Atlanta man, it has been with him ever since he left us as it was with David of old—"When we went to pray he opened the windows that looked toward Jerusalem." As is well known the preference, and indeed the settled policy of the Louisville and Nashville railroad was towards another connection for the southeast, by what is known as the Knoxville extension. Whenever Mr. Lockhart brought up his Atlanta scheme he was repulsed, and was discouraged from looking into it even, because it might interfere with plans that were looking elsewhere. It was a sort of understanding among the leading men of the company that he was crazy on the subject of this extension. But he wasn't, you know.

At length when he had exhausted every effort to bring the managers of the road to a consideration even of his project, he determined to lay the details of the plan before certain capitalists in New York who were investors in the Louisville and Nashville railroad. He therefore preferred an elaborate and powerful report, giving all the facts and figures and showing what would be the effect of the extension. He was about to mail this report for Nashville when Mr. deFuniak came in one evening on some other business. Mr. Lockhart said that as a courtesy he ought to perhaps show him a paper that he was about to send to some capitalists in New York. He thereupon read the most of it to Mr. deFuniak, when that gentleman said:

You needn't send that to New York. Let me have it.

The next thing that Mr. Lockhart heard from his report was an order to see what the road-bed could be purchased for. This

WAS THE MEET DELICATE POINT

of the whole negotiation, as all attempts to get the road heretofore, had failed. For some time Mr. Lockhart was afraid to trust his secret to any man. He needed an ally but he was afraid to confide in any one. There is many a quiet, and well-to-do gentleman in the United States, who will remember that within the past four months Joe Lockhart has walked up to him as if about to deliver a tremendous secret, and then after quizzing around as a bumble-bee does when he coquettes with a flower, fly off without saying a word—never till he reads this article will he understand what these queer tactics meant.

At length he found a man who he thought was worthy of being confided in. This was Dr. Willis Westmoreland, who can give an oyster fifty points and then beat him keeping a secret. The doctor was in Nashville, and Lockhart, after getting him in a close carriage, and riding about three miles on the road to Belle Meade (where they were to dine socially with General Jackson) approached a deep wood. In the heart of this forest, Colonel Lockhart, after looking carefully out of each window, pulled down the curtain and whispered the secret. It is needless to say that the doctor received it without visible emotion. With a look of inscrutable wisdom that staggered Mr. Lockhart, he simply said:

"Well, are you happy?"

It was arranged that Dr. Westmoreland was to conduct the negotiations in Atlanta. Reaching this place, he had a talk with Mayor Calhoun, and the negotiations were opened. After having assured himself that there was a chance to buy he telegraphed—(and we should like to have seen his face when he wrote that dispatch):

"The medicine is working!"

Mr. Lockhart replied:

"Keep the patient quiet till we are ready to operate."

After the wires were mystified with several such cabalistic messages and the mythical patient was put through divers imaginary processes, Mr. Lockhart telegraphed to Colonel Rhode Hill that "whisky was worth 2.40 cents." This meant that he was to be met at the train by his friends in Atlanta, who at once conveyed him to Colonel Rhode Hill's house, where he went into winter quarters. For two weeks he remained there, without it being suspected that he was in the city. But through his friends in the city he kept the negotiations moving. At length he closed the trade for the Alexander interests, and then with a loathsome turn that recalls the famous "Chops and tomato sauce" message of Bordell vs. Pickwick, he dispatched to Mr. deFuniak as follows:

"Pickles and claret—3 o'clock."

This dispatch brought Mr. Baxter, the attorney of the road to Atlanta on the first train. He went to Colonel Hill's, spent three night there looking over the papers, when he became uneasy and telegraphed for a large amount of money. This was at once placed to his credit by wire, and THE CONSTITUTION the next morning having a full notice of the proceedings, matters were hurried up and the trade closed in an hour or two.

COLONEL COLE TRYING TO GET THE GEORGIA WESTERN.

The work was just done in time. We learn that the very evening before the trade was made Colonel Cole went to Colonel Grant and tried to get his figures on the Georgia Western. Colonel Grant declined to give him any figures, and Colonel Cole not suspecting that Joe Lockhart was in a hundred miles of Atlanta, and thinking he had plenty of time in which to operate, postponed the matter awhile. Mr. R. T. Wilson, the great railroad millionaire of New York, was also after it, and Mr. Walters was inquiring after it. The Louisville and Nashville railroad got it just at the time, and the only time that it could ever have put its hands on it, and nothing but the discreetness and secrecy of all concerned made the trade possible.

AND NOW ABOUT THE COAL FIELDS.

There is one very important phase of this matter that Atlanta has not yet looked into. The proposed route of the road, if indeed it is proposed to run it that way, by Decatur, Alabama, will miss the coal fields entirely—and will deprive our city of the most essential benefits of the road. There is no coal field of importance, and indeed none at all in an air line beween here and Decatur. The Rising Fawn iron furnace located even lower down has to get coke with which to operate from Dade county and Tennessee. There is nothing in its neighborhood but a little shale deposits. If therefore the road is built from Atlanta to Decatur by the directest route, it will fail to give us any practical advantages in the coal question. The coal fields are fan-shaped and this route will merely cut through the handle of the fan.

If the road is deflected southward a bit, so as to strike Oxford, Ala., it will there cut through the Coosa coal field and the Black Warrior fields, the best in this whole section. After leaving Oxford the route would be through the Chocklihock valley, which for forty miles to the coal fields, is as smooth as a floor. After the road reaches the coal fields Atlanta will not care where it goes or at what point it strikes the North and South road. If it goes to even the most southern point thought of, Birmingham, it will only be thirty miles further than the route to Decatur. It will be, by actual survey, only fifty miles further from Nashville to Atlanta by Birmingham, than from Nashville to Atlanta by Chattanooga. This is no difference of practical account in two strong competing lines. The Birmingham line, indeed, being over much more level country and with fewer heavy grades, could make the time just as quickly, and carry freight just as cheaply as the other route.

The advantages of the lower route would be the road would by this pierce the coal fields and give Atlanta cheap coal. This would build up an enormous land trade in coal. It would pass the many iron furnaces of Oxford, etc., and thus add heavily to the freights of the road. Better than all, however, by giving Atlanta cheap coal, it would build up the city and soon give the Georgia Western a terminal city of 100,000 inhabitants. It would pass through a much richer country than the upper route and one much more thickly settled. The main point, however, is that it will cost much less to build the lower route than the upper one, although it is about 30 miles longer. The Sand mountain which is between Atlanta and Decatur is almost impassible. The North and South in pushing through there, paid as we are officially informed $105,000 a mile for five and a half miles of construction. It would cost much more to build six miles over Sand mountain in getting to Decatur. A practical man who has surveyed the routes says that it will cost $3,000,000 to build to Birmingham, and $1,000,000 to build to Decatur.

We hope that these facts will be taken into considertion by the L. & N. R. R. in locating its route. Atlanta will have little interest in the road if it does not give us cheap coal, and this it will not do unless it strikes the Coosa and Black Warrier coal fields.

ALL AROUND US.

From Griffin, Gainesville and Other Points.

MACON MATTERS.

MACON, December 17.—Last Saturday night the river near this place was unusually full; so much so that the waters staggered over the banks and became very unruly. Several young men went down to gaze upon the troubled waters. The boys were full of spirits, and the scene was so lovely and romantic that they all became perfectly intoxicated, as it were, before they left.—The telephone business is booming in Macon. Not long since I dare say there were not many people here that could tell-a-phone if they saw it. I received that joke in the express office last night over the telephone line from Macon' irresistible Burr Brown. Yes, Burr is a good name for him because he sticks to a friend in time of need—with him as boss of the telephone, and Captain Tom Henderson as agent of the Southern express company, and Ed Johnson as agent for THE CONSTITUTION, the citizens of Macon should be happy.—Mr. Lewis Maxwell has taken charge of the branch office of the Western Union telegraph company at the Brown house, and will wait upon customers in his usual courteous and attractive way.—The mail is at last being sent to different parts of Macon. The ever welcome sound of the footsteps of the mail carrier as listened for in all the houses in the city for it is he that brings the messenger of joy or sorrow.—Our citizens are tired of gazing upon the "gutter snipe," more commonly known as "hog," that prowls about our streets, and takes more liberties than any tax payer of Bibb county would have the presumption to take. Can't Mr. Corput have this hogish matter attended to?

JONESBORO'S TELEGRAPHER.

JONESBORO, December 17.—At this place the telegraph office is presided over by Master W. S. Stephens, of Griffin, age 13 years, the youngest operator in the business, and for that reason I will make this request of other operators—be patient with this little fellow and help him all you can. Remember you had to make a beginning.

DRAMA IN GRIFFIN.

GRIFFIN, December 17.—The drama of "Zaretta," written by Mrs. Clifford Miles, of this city, expressly for the Tennyson reading club, was placed before the footlights at the opera house last night to a packed audience. The play was well performed, and the people were taken greatly by surprise. They certainly did not expect to see such fine effects. The acting was good, and the costumes and scenic effects unusually brilliant. Where all did so well, it would occupy too much space to particularize. Miss Willie Randall, however, as "Zaretta," the Persian Bohemian, was the perfection of grace and fine acting. The applause she won was well merited. It is probable that the drama will be performed in Barnesville and Forsyth for the benefit of Stonewall fire company.

GAINESVILLE DOTS.

GAINESVILLE, December 17.—Colonel Acton, the hearty boy of THE CONSTITUTION, was in our city yesterday, where both he and THE CONSTITUTION have a host of friends.—The board of trustees yesterday elected the faculty for the Baptist female seminary for 1880. Dr. Wilkes and Professor Cleveland were both retained; Miss Hettie Clark was elected principal of the primary department, Miss Dixie Wilkes of the preparatory, and Miss Butler, a daughter of Rev. D. E. Butler, succeeds Mrs. Van Hoose as principal of the music department—all good selections.—The recent rains were the heaviest known in this section in years. Old men here say that the Chattahoochee river was one foot higher than they have ever seen it.—Every bridge on the different roads leading into Jefferson, Jackson county, Ga., except the one on the Gainesville and Jefferson road, was either washed away or washed around so as to render them impassible. It is reported that seven bridges in the county were washed entirely away.—Rev. F. P. Cown, died in Bellton, Ga., on Sunday morning last.—Mrs. Elizabeth Findley, wife of Colonel J. J. Findley, of this city, died on Saturday afternoon of cancer. She had been a great sufferer for about two years.

FROM CHEROKEE.

CANTON, December 17.—Dim Green, colored, is the name of the party who shelled corn over the head of W. T. Popham. He was arrested and failing to give bond, is jailed at the expense of the people until court.—At Hickory Flat, Sunday, one Jonas Wiley knocked down and stamped one Robert Dobbs.—The Etowah river has not been as full since 1854.

MAINE POLITICS.

The Council Complete Their Report.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, December 16.—The council is engaged to-night in issuing the remaining certificates which had not been sent out up to this time—midnight. The members of the council say that the official list is not to be given to the public till to-morrow. They say the house will stand: 61 republicans, 78 fusionists and 12 vacancies. The senate will stand: 20 fusionists and 11 republicans.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, December 17.—The council have completed their official report. It confirms the figures in the prevfous dispatch. No decision has yet been reached upon county officers.

The Railroaders.

The Southern railway and steamship association was in session again yesterday with attendance considerably increased, commencing at half past three o'clock, and the meeting ended at eight o'clock. At the opening of the meeting several changes in matters of detail as to the working arrangments of the association were made. The report of the committee upon the relations between the Green and Eastern lines, was taken up and adopted, changing the differences that existed in rates from ten to five cents. This change brought out considerable discussion which was not ended until eight o'clock, when the body adjourned to meet at nine o'clock this morning. To-day the report of the committee upon revision of rules and agreement which was before the association yesterday, will be taken up and acted upon. Accompanying the report is a letter from Mr. Albert Fink, formerly commissioner of the association and now a commissioner of the Trunk lines, in which he makes several valuable suggestions for the body to consider.

After the disposition of the report an election of officers will be held. It is generally conceded that all of the old officers of the association will be re-elected.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad

CINCINNATI, December 17.—By the sale of a sufficient amount of stock, the control of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad has passed from its present management, under President W. F. Reynolds, into the hands of President Standiford, of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and a syndicate of capitalists, who are expected to operate the road as a continuous line from Chicago to Nashville, and eventually to Mobile. The management will take place at the time of the election of officers at New York on January 11th next.

A PALPABLE FRAUD.

BOGUS BONDS ON SALE IN NEW YORK

A Sharper Advertises Fraudulent Atlanta and State Securities for Sale—What the City and State Officials Say About the Matter—Who is Lovy?

Among the many frauds advertised to ensnare the the unwary, we find, the following which may surprise some of our readers. It is taken from the New York Evening Post, a paper of acknowledged influence in the financial world:

CITY OF ATLANTA,

STATE OF GEORGIA,

7 Per Cent. Improvement Co. Bonds

FOR SALE AT 50.

All the past-due coupons since 1873 go with the Bonds. Also 200,000 STATE OF GEORGIA 7 PER CENT BONDS, interest and principal payable in Gold. Issued by act of the Legislature of the state. The entire avails of this issue of Bonds have been expended in the state for public improvements, greatly enhancing the value of the taxable property thereof. FOR SALE AT 60.

Apply to L. P. LEVY, 68 Broadway.

Who Mr. L. P. Levy is we do not know, but the above advertisement stamps him as a fraud.

When Georgia seven per cents are quoted at 111 and Atlanta sevens at 107, such an announcement as that above can harm nobody who is informed on finance, but some unsuspecting fellow with money may fall a victim to this tempting offer. A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION yesterday called on several gentlemen in the city who know all about Georgia and Atlanta securities, in order to find out what these advertised bonds are.

State Treasurer Renfroe looked at the card and said it was evidently a dodge, and that who whoever the advertiser might be he was a swindler. As to the Atlana bonds advertised he says he knows nothing, but as to the state bonds he talked plainly, and said they are some of the bogus bonds which the state really never issued, and has always been careful to expose.

They may have some of the old Clew's bonds or which there was a fuss for a year or two but which are now dead and gone. Any Georgia bonds which are worth a cent are far above par. There can be no doubt that this is the advertisement of a lot of worthless paper pretending to be securities. This seemed to settle the state bond question.

Mr. H. I. Kimball was next visited and asked if he could give any information as to these alleged city bonds. Said he:

"You see the advertisement is carefully worded. It is most plainly stated that they are Atlanta bonds, but the impression that they are city securities is evidently meant to be left on the mind of the reader. What the card really refers to I suppose, are certain bonds issued about 1870 by a company known as the "City Improvement Company" and issued on the Kimball house and certain other property. They once had value but to-day are not worth a cent. The advertisement refers to these, and the man who buys them will be sold."

Ex-Governor Bullock says these state bonds advertised must be some of the Clews bonds which are, of course, worthless now. He said: "I suppose this advertisement is the result of that spirit of speculation which is so rife now in New York that people will put their money into anything. I noticed it when I was there, and it is leading men to risk their money at anything. It is just the time for such an advertisement to take, and it may lead to the sale of some of these bonds."

Mayor Calhoun read the advertisement and said there are no such city bonds as those advertised, and that the card was so cautiously worded as to lead one to suppose that they are city bonds. He says he remembers when the Improvement company's bonds were issued, but they have long been worthless.

An advertisement of them now is so palpable a fraud as no well informed man will believe.

As to the statement that the state bonds were used to improve the property of the state, it may be said that there is not a grain of truth in it, and it is one of the most glaring falsehoods of the card.

The whole thing is, probably, as ex-Governor Bullock says, an effort to take advantage of the spirit of wild speculation. But Mr. Levy has taken a method of so doing which can succeed only with the very reckless or the very stupid.

HYMENEAL NOTES.

SCOTT—FELKER.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the pleasant village of Monroe, Walton county, Ga., at the residence of Mr. Stephen Felker, Dr. Henry F. Scott, of Atlanta, was married to Miss Loula Felker, Rev. W. J. Scott, uncle of the groom, officiating. The bride and groom were attended by Mr. Nathan O. Harris, of Atlanta, and Miss Felker, sister of the bride; Mr. Felker, of Monroe, and Miss Mary Roach, of Atlanta. After a delightful dinner, the bridal party came to Atlanta, arriving here at 5 o'clock.

Last night at the residence of the groom's father, on Powers street, a reception was given at which relatives and a few intimate friends were present. The occasion was delightful to all. A supper rich with a variety of substantials and delicacies diversified the pleasures of the evening. The happy gathering dispersed after hearty congratulations to Dr. Scott and his wife.

Miss Felker had visited Atlanta and numbered many friends here. She had been a belle in Monroe since she entered society. Dr. Scott is a young man whose career has been one of rare success.

Graduating at Emanoke college in 1870, he took another course at Oglethorpe university where he finished his course with honor in 1872. In 1874 he graduated at the Atlanta medical college with the first honor of that institution. Soon afterwards he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy for his alma mater. In 1875 he was elected city physician, and was re-elected in 1876, but resigned to go to Europe. After studying for awhile at the hospitals in London he went to Berlin and in the famous university of that city received a thorough training. The following year was spent in study in Vienna and Paris and the young doctor came home in the fall of 1878 with such an education as few men of his age attain. He is now professor of diseases of the eye and ear and throat in the southern medical college of this city. He is a man whose future is brilliant with promise. We congratulate him on his happy nuptials.

TAYLOR—MORETON.

Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. Alfred F. Moreton, on Wheat street, his eldest daughter, Miss Polly Moreton, was united in marriage to Mr. Zack E. Taylor. The ceremony, which took place at about half past seven o'clock, was conducted in a beautiful and most impressive style by Rev. R. C. Foute, of St. Philip's church. There were no attendants and only a few relatives and particularly intimate friends of the contracting couple were present. Yesterday morning the bridal

The Constitution.

Entered as second class matter at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 16, 1879

THE Moffett bell-punch laws are falling into disfavor both in Virginia and Texas, where they are supposed to be in operation. Their failure is on account of the difficulty of keeping them in actual operation—in other words, they cannot be enforced. In Galveston, for example, it is said that not over one drink in a thousand is registered.

UPON the Louisiana legislature just chosen will devolve the duty of electing Kellogg's successor, because no other legislature will meet until the third Monday in April, 1884. Kellogg's term expires in March, 1883. The new legislature meets on the 12th of next month, and if the law is held to be as we have stated it, it will proceed to elect a senator who will hold his seat in 1889. This is looking ahead.

THE cental system is not welcomed in the flour and grain trades with any degree of cordiality. Grain has long been dealt in by the cental on the Pacific coast and in Liverpool; and if the cental system can be carried into effect in New York and the chief western cities on the first of the new year, the whole country will doubtless use it in handling grain. The last vote in the New York produce exchange was very close, and the rule may yet be rescinded before its usefulness can be practically tested.

SECRETARY SHERMAN wants tea and coffee taxed, as rice and sugar now are. These are all necessaries of life; they form a part of every table, be it ever so humble; and why they should be taxed when existing taxation is bringing in handsome sums with promises of still larger ones, it is difficult to understand. Instead of taxing luxuries or articles that can well bear taxation, Mr. Sherman prefers to increase the cost of the people's living. This fact should not be forgotten during the next twelve months.

THERE are two amendments to the constitution before congress which will probably be adopted by congress and the state. One is directed against Mormonism—polygamy being prohibited by it in the United States and the territories; the other gives congress the power to regulate trade-marks. Neither is of a partisan nature, and as one strikes at an evil that demands federal interference; and the other would save a vast amount of property, it is thought that both will go through without encountering serious opposition.

IN England Gladstone is the real and only possible leader of the liberals, and yet he disclaims the title, and consequently the responsibility, of leadership. And so in France, where Gambetta is the head and front of republicanism, although he will not accept the premiership. Such a condition of affairs does the English liberals and French republicans no good. Gladstone will probably, however, be forced into acknowledged leadership in order to overthrow Beaconsfield, and when republicanism needs Gambetta, he will doubtless be on hand. At present Gambetta, Grevy and Waddington are in thorough accord, the understanding seeming to be that Gambetta shall succeed Grevy if he can maintain his popularity and strength. In this country, Horatio Seymour holds a position somewhat like Gladstone's, but yet very unlike it. Both are old men, but Gladstone is as capable of work as ever, while Seymour feels the effects of age and infirmities.

Tariff Revision.

The democrats in congress will never have a better opportunity than that presented by the present session for a careful and painstaking revision of our monstrous tariff. The best interests of the people demand it—the best interests of the people of all classes. The entire list should be revised and adjusted, the absurdities corrected and the taxes which it imposes upon our own people lightened or removed altogether. No more important subject can attract the attention of those who have the prosperity and welfare of the great mass of the people at heart. It may be that such revision as the necessities of the country demand will call for the exercise of patience, skill and statesmanship, but we are impressed with the belief that the democratic majority in congress is fully equal to the emergency. In that monument to republican folly and corruption, the tariff list, there are quite a thousand articles on which the tax might be reduced so as to increase the revenues of the government, and there are many now protected by high duties that might be placed on the free list to the benefit of the people. There should be a large reduction on woolen and cotton goods, and raw materials might very appropriately be placed on the free list. Especially is it to the interest of the south and west, now that the spirit of railroad enterprise is about to be renewed with something like its old vigor, that there should be a large reduction in the duty on steel rails. The tax is now protective, but by reducing it not only a large revenue would be paid into the treasury from this source, but it would be in some sort an aid to those who are now anxious to open up new avenues of trade in the southern and western states. We need go no further than this one item to show the necessity of a prompt revision of the tariff. Our established railway lines desire to re-equip their tracks and the projected lines are anxious to begin business on an equality with the best. While the whole tariff question is of paramount importance, the reduction of the duty on steel rails is a necessity of the times.

The Maine "Chalice."

Upon the present occasion, there is no better editorial word now in use than that which is justified by the result in Maine. The example has been set by our esteemed and careful contemporary, the Philadelphia Times, which, in discussing the situation in Mr. Blaine's state recently, predicted that the bitter chalice would be returned to the feverish lips of the republicans. This prediction has been verified, and the bitter chalice has been pressed to the lips of the scoffers, and, as may well be supposed, the condition of affairs is all ajog. The young men of the New York Tribune, who have been beating the air in a most comical manner whenever they found it necessary to cast their eyes in the direction of Maine, will now doubtless stand upon their heads, so that the half-stifled ferocity of their shrieks will be quite appalling; but they will presently discover that the chalice contains a dose that no amount of screaming and gesticulating will serve to mitigate. It is a dose infinitely less nauseating than that contained in the chalice pressed to democratic lips at the close of the campaign in 1876, and our republican friends must endeavor to swallow it without making too many wry faces. They should bear in that since the exigency which exposed some of the southern returning boards to the temptations of an auction market, politics in this, our glorious North American republic, have become dreadfully uncertain. If the governor of Maine and his board of council have committed a fraud by giving certificates of election to those who were not entitled to them, it lies ill in the mouth of republicans to make an outcry, considering that they have one and all indorsed the tactics of Bill Chandler and John Sherman in bribing and buying the returning boards of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina.

But we took occasion to show the other day, in anticipation of the result announced in our telegrams yesterday, that if the governor and his council refused to issue certificates to those who were elected according to the face of the returns, they would violate the plain letter of the organic law of Maine. In other words, the constitution of that state has not seen fit to vest in the executive and his board of council the authority to alter and correct the returns. They are not made the judges of who is elected, and they have no option in the matter. Their duties are merely formal and declaratory. When the record goes to them properly made out and certified to they have no choice but to declare the result as it appears upon the face thereof. It is not contemplated by the constitution that they shall go behind the returns even to undo a wrong, provided that wrong has been passed upon and endorsed by the judges of elections and the town meetings that make up the final record. It is the province of the governor and his council merely to announce the result by giving certificates to those whom the records of the town meetings declare to have been elected. If there is a clerical error in the record, that can be corrected by comparing it with a second certified copy thereof, but, under the law, the substance of the record itself cannot be corrected by the governor and his council, though they may be aware of the fact that the record prevents justice.

The complaint of the republicans, as we understand the matter, is that Governor Garcelon and his council will not follow the precedent of republican governors, and constitute themselves the judges of the election records. The reply to this is that the fact that republican governors have found it necessary to violate the plain letter of the constitution is no reason why a democratic governor should do so. It would seem to us that the provision of the constitution in this respect is the only safe guide. If this feature of the fundamental law is objectionable, surely the people are not without remedy. Candidates who are the victims of fraud have two recourses, however, and, under ordinary circumstances, these would appear to be ample enough. They can either appeal to the town meeting before the record of election is made up, or, neglecting that, they can contest the election. If they can get justice in neither case, they can then do as a majority of the American people did in 1876 when they were defrauded of their president: they can patiently wait for another opportunity to vindicate the right and justice of their claims. It seems a difficult thing to do, but patience is a fine card in politics and is bound to win some day; and even if it doesn't the glorious structure bequeathed to us by the fathers continues to jolt along just as though nothing had happened.

The republican cry of fraud on the part of the republicans is, of course, preposterous, because the decision of the governor and his council cannot lawfully reach behind the record made up by the town meeting. If the record is fraudulent, the executive of the state has no right to correct the fraud. But the republican howl would be preposterous, even supposing the action of the governor and council of Maine to be fraudulent. A party that has purchased returning boards and honey-combed the civil service of the country with political thieves and marauders as a reward for their knavery, ought to be able to smile at a fraud which only contemplates the seizure of the barren state of Maine. They ought to be able to take a modest sip at the chalice—(the word haunts us)—which they have compelled the democrats to drain to the dregs. In the interest of good government, it is almost to be regretted that the action of the governor of Maine and his council is not fraudulent; it is to be regretted that the chalice is not druggier and deeper. Any event that will open the eyes of the northern people to the scope and extent of the monstrous frauds by which the republicans now hold possession of the government—any event that will bring home to them the enormity of the knavery practiced upon the people by the republican leaders is to be welcomed. In the meantime let us stand by and see them make wry faces over the chalice.

THE Washington Post, which, from the first number, was one of the best, and has now grown to be one of the most popular democratic newspapers in the country, appeared last Monday in the gaudy but substantial trappings of a new and elegant typographical dress. Considering all the risks that Mr. Hutchins ran, in attempting to establish a newspaper within gunshot of the metropolitan and cheap dailies, his success with the Post is something phenomenal—and not so phenomenal, either, when we remember the special fitness, the fearlessness, and the tireless energy he brought to the task. At any rate, the Post is three years old and a few days over, is shining in a new outfit, is printed upon a new six cylinder Hoe rotary press, and has a special telegraph wire running to New York, and is able to bring all the news southward and westward eight hours ahead of all the enterprise the metropolitan papers can muster. Moreover, it gives the news in a shape and with a snap that mere enterprise cannot duplicate. It is independent to the core, but is not an organ. Its editorial opinions are thoughtful and judicious and its paragraphic comment vigorous and brilliant. We most heartily congratulate the Post.

THE Philadelphia Times denounces dinner-parties in the most abrupt terms. We are tempted to agree with the Times; but, good gracious! how is Watterson ever to get even with Conkling if dinner-parties are to be abolished?

IT makes us feel cold to think that Adam never had any opportunity to exercise the right of suffrage.

COLONEL G. HAMILTON DODGE will no longer be under the necessity of hunting all through her work-basket for the material for a political essay. Governor Garcelon has furnished the figures, and she can now work up the facts to suit herself.

THE Elmira Free Press says that a Mr. Gunn, of Nebraska, "has just eloped with another man's wife?" Is this the way to put it? Didn't he go off?

REPUBLICANS whose beards have been freshened by a sip at the bitter chalice—so to speak—may well lean against the new moon and inquire if Blaine can carry his own state.

"THE women," remarks the Springfield Republican, "have come to stay." Dio Lewis says that stays are killing some of them now.

WOULD the New York Tribune have us believe that Bill Chandler, and John Sherman, and Mrs. Jenks are all Maine democrats?

OLD man Hannerball Hammerlin has caught the drift. He thinks the main issue is the issue in Maine.

A HOGSHEAD or so of cypher telegrams wouldn't do Mr. Blaine any good, would they? Billee Chandler has some left over from 1876 that might be judiciously employed in amusing the country.

COLONEL JOHN W. FORNEY, the renowned journalistic affabilian of Philadelphia, says that nothing so quickly dries a woman's tears as a kiss. How long since a woman's ear-rings have become tangled in Colonel Forney's lovely side-whiskers?

SHAKSPEARE said the moon was cold long before the astronomers discovered the fact. The trouble was he didn't go into details He didn't say precisely how cold it was.

MR. JIMMY BLAINE, of Maine, might as well run along down to Washington and open up the racket.

THE amount of republican knavery that has been wasted in Maine is perfectly awful to contemplate.

THE political paragrapher of the New York Tribune should have a mustard-plaster strapped to his yearning bowels. This Maine business will be a great strain upon his health.

PLANTATION PROVERBS.

Uncle Remus's Home-Made Axioms.

DEM w'at eats kin say grace.

OLE man Know-All died las' year.

BETTER de gravy dan no meat 'tall.

TATER-VINE growin' w'ile you sleep.

HIT takes two birds fer ter make a nes'.

EF you bleedzd ter eat dirt, eat clean dirt.

TARRYPIN walk fast 'nuff fer ter go visitin'.

EMPTY smoke-house makes de pullet holler.

W'EN coon take water he's fixin' fer ter fight.

CORN makes mo' at de mill dan it does in de crib.

GOOD luck say: "Op'n yo' mouf en shet yo' eyes."

NIGGER dat gits hurt wukkin oughter show de skyars.

FIDDLIN' nigger say hit's long ways ter de dance.

ROOSTER makes mo' racket dan de hin w'at lay de aig.

MELLER mush-million hollers at you from over de fence.

NIGGER wid a pockit han'kcher' better be looked atter.

YOUK'N hide de fire, but w'at you gwine do wid de smoke?

RAIN-CROW don't sing no chune, but youk'n 'pen' on 'im.

TER-MORROW may be de carridge-driver's day fer ploughin'.

HITS a mighty deaf nigger dat don't hear de dinner-horn.

HIT takes a bee fer ter git de sweetness out'n de hoar-houn' blossom.

HA'NTS don't bodder longer hones' folks, but you better go 'roun' de grave-yard.

IN GENERAL.

—This country eats one-third of the Turkish opium crop.

—Beautiful young squaws of the Indian nation make a sensation at Texas dances.

—A fog horn is to be erected at Sandy Hook, the blast of which can be heard fifteen miles.

—The greenback party cannot be considered very dangerous in New York city, where the flat lunacy cast only 115 votes out of a total poll of 160,000.

—Mr. Delane, late editor of the London Times, never wrote a line for his paper; but he kept his ears open and always managed to gauge public opinion accurately.

—"M. Alexandre Dumas," says Galignani, "has left Paris for the south of France to devote himself entirely to a work on divorce which he has in hand."

—Miss Kellogg has been obliged to give up her Russian engagement on account of the illness of her mother, with whom she will spend the winter in Paris.

—Ireland has a peer in the person of Viscount Taafe, who is an Austrian subject and count, and always resides in Austria, and Scotland has a peer in the person of Lord Fairfax, who is an American citizen, and always resides in America.

—At last the Philadelphia Ledger goes into humor. It editorially says: "We have no king in this country, but we are getting under the domination of a most formidable 'count'—the count that decides elections without regard to the votes."

—Ex-Governor Seymour says this talk about making him the democratic candidate for the presidency in 1880 means that the party has not quite settled upon a candidate. When it has the talk will cease. Mr. Seymour is evidently a good judge of taffy.

—When you see a young man in gorgeous apparel walking about the street with his arms hanging in curves from his body like the wings of an overheated turkey on a summer's day, it isn't because he is in pain. It is because he has been "abroad."—Lowell Courier.

—Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, dresses with scrupulous care and nicety. On his spotless linen sparkle diamond buttons, his garments are of the handsomest cloth and most fashionable cut, his boots shine with brightness, and his hair is most effectively arranged.

—Lord Beaconsfield will be seventy-five years old on the 21st instant. He has been in public life since 1837, when he entered parliament as the representative of Maidstone. Lord Palmerston served his country until his eighty-first year, when he died in the harness of the premiership, which Beaconsfield now holds.

—John B. Gough says: In England the intoxication among the ladies is fearful. I have seen two well-dressed young women in a first-class railway carriage draw their flasks from their pockets and drink from them, not even using cups. They go from one confectionary store to another and drink sherry until they have to go home in cabs.

—The statement that Sir Charles Dilke is engaged to one of the daughters of the house Rothschild is contradicted. In the parliament of 1868 Sir Charles achieved a wide reputation as a sort of political sapeur; but in his later career he has shown a power of being prompt without being hasty and decisive without being brusque. He will undoubtedly be in the next liberal ministry.

—When General Schenck was informed of the scheme to get Hayes, Conkling, Sherman, Blaine, Logan, Washburne, Edmunds and Evarts to write a round-robin to Grant, asking him to accept the republican presidential nomination, he slowly winked his diplomatic left eye and remarked: "It's a thin bluff. Grant holds only a king high, and a hand like that will never take a pot under the American rules."

—Ruskin is getting worse. "My dear Furnival," he writes, "not one man in fifteen thousand in the nineteenth century knows, or ever can know, what any line or any word means used by a great writer. For most words stand for things that are seen or things that are thought of, and in the nineteenth century there is certainly not one man in fifteen thousand who ever looks at anything, and not one in fifteen million capable of a thought."

—A girl bought what she thought was strychnine, at Lisbon, Me., but the suspicious druggist gave her a harmless drug, which she took home, swallowed in the presence of her family, and bade them farewell. Physicians were hurriedly summoned, and antidotes and stomach pumps were vigorously used. The girl herself soon joined in the desire to save her life, and earnestly prayed that a miracle might be added to the ordinary modes of treatment. She believed that her petition was answered until the druggist let out the truth.

—Senor Canovas Del Castillo does not seem to command the confidence of the Spanish Cortes. He is endeavoring, as he did three years ago, to act as conciliator between the liberal and conservative parties on the subject of Cuban reforms. Castillo is a liberal, and recognized as a thorough statesman, but he failed before to bring about the desired domestic peace. Spain is not ready for positive liberalism, and he knows it, but in endeavoring to placate the conservatives he arrays against himself the liberal sections as well as the intransigents.

—A tall old gentleman of large frame, crowned with flaxen hair, visits the New York Tribune counting-room now and then, with Jersey mud upon his boots, and asks if there is not enough money on hand to allow him a little as a stockholder. "When Horace Greeley was alive," said he once, "I used to get enough from my dividends to support me. I am getting too old now to work, and I need the money. I own one share of the stock, which my son paid $10,000 for. He gave it to me to live off as long as I lived." "Who was your son?" "Theodore Tilton."

—The Hon. Amos Tuck died at Exeter, N. H., on Friday evening, after two days' illness from apoplexy. He was sixty-nine years old and a native of Parsonfield, Maine. He settled in Exeter as a lawyer and was prominent in democratic circles until 1845, when he joined John P. Hale in the liberty movement. He was a representative of this organization in congress for three terms, was a member of the convention of 1856 which formed the republican party, of the Chicago convention of 1860, and of the peace congress of 1861. For several years later he was connected with the Boston custom house, and for a brief period was a resident of St. Louis as president of one of the railroads running west from that city.

—The Chinese Encyclopædia, to which the famed Britannica is a primer, has just been completed under the imperial sanction and may be had at any of the bookstores complete for a matter of $7,500. It consists of 5,020 volumes and is dirt cheap. Works of this character are by no means new in the Chinese empire, and people who form their estimate of the intelligence and culture of its people by the specimens found in America mis-judge a race that, though not as progressive as the western peoples, are yet ingenious and curious. In the geography and topography of the immense empire its scholars are marvelously well informed even to the minutest particulars, and no inconsiderable portion of the cyclopedia is devoted to information of this kind, with which Chinese are expected to be reasonably familiar. The Chinese have always been book-makers and claim to have invented the art of printing long before it was known in Europe.

Mr. Tilden the Natural Candidate.

New York Sun.

All democrats and many republicans believe that Mr. Tilden was lawfully elected president in 1876, and that he was cheated out of the occupancy of the office.

The election of Mr. Tilden was conclusive evidence that he possessed the confidence of a majority of the voters.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Tilden would seem to be the natural candidate of the democratic party in 1880, unless in the mean time he has done something, or something has occurred, to prevent his renomination.

If Mr. Tilden had any lot or part in the corrupt negotiations which were carried on in cipher, he would not be a fit candidate. But this he has solemnly denied.

Nor would he be if he sent or caused to be sent thirty thousand dollars, or any other sum, to South Carolina, to bribe the returning board to do their duty We are bound to believe, however, that the well known gentlemen whose names are freely bandied about as the authors of this story and the co-operators in the act, would be as little likely to engage in such a plot as Mr. Tilden himself.

Then it is said that Mr. Tilden's health has failed. A gentleman who spent the morning with him a few days ago says he never saw him look better, and this testimony is confirmed by Mr. Tilden's physician.

A very serious obstacle still remains in the way of Mr. Tilden's renomination. This is his lack of capacity and tact to weld together the diverse and somewhat discordant elements of his own party. No excuse can be found for his alienation of a man like Chief Justice Church—a man such as no party can afford to lose. We believe the Kelly bolt could have been prevented by sufficient tact.

On this point Mr. Tilden might study to advantage the life of Abraham Lincoln, an honest man but the shrewdest politician this country has seen since Jefferson.

No Dearth of Good Candidates.

Boston Herald, ind.

The Grant boom is evidently declining. General Grant's great hold on the popular heart, and his return from a triumphant progress round the world, just as his party was feeling at its strongest the new stalwart influence, gave an apparent strength to the movement in his favor, which was not real. There was no foundation for this beyond the cordial good feeling the people entertain for general Grant, as the most conspicuous hero of the war, and as a simple and patriotic citizen. But other factors must be taken into account. There are some very smart men ambitious to be president, who are laying their pipes for the nomination. Secretary Sherman, shrewd politician and able man, presents the fruits of good administration and good fortune, and makes a strong appeal for promotion. His position is a strong one, as heir to the administration, and he is the one to make the most of it. We see no reason why Mr. Blaine should not be even stronger next spring than he was when he came so near the prize in 1876. He had then received the blow between the eyes which staggered him, and would have killed most men He rallied from it with magnificent courage and address, and ever since has been the most conspicuous champion in his party in congress—the "plumed knight" whose battle-axe has gleamed wherever the blows have fallen thickest and heaviest. With two such candidates in the convention, with the widespread feeling in the country against a third term, and with the earnest warning given by the independent republicans in this year's New York election, there will be no chance for General Grant, unless the democrats in congress so act as to still further excite the apprehensions of the northern people.

A New United States Court.

Augusta Chronicle.

It is stated that the judiciary committee of the house of representatives has agreed to report favorably on a bill for the establishment of a third district court for the middle district of Georgia. The dispatch does not state where the court is to be located, but we take it for granted that it will be in the city of Augusta. Ever since 1871 the lawyers of Augusta have been moving in this matter, and it is to be hoped that the exertions of eight years are to be crowned with success. The citizens of eastern and middle Georgia are semi-annually put to considerable time and expense by having to attend the sessions of the United States court at Savannah. If the court was held in Augusta they would save greatly both of time and money. The business of this section is sufficiently large to warrant the establishment of the tribunal, and it is to be hoped the report of the committee will carry the measure through Congress. Mr. Stephens is a friend of the bill, and will doubtless see that it safely goes through the house. Of course another life judgeship will be created for a republican—in all probability Mr. Amos T. Akerman—and a district-attorneyship, clerkship and other snug offices will be fixed up for the lesser lights of republicanism; but as we cannot get the court without republican officials we will have to take it with them. If the court is established in Augusta, of course, quarters will be needed for the transaction of the business, and thus the necessity for a handsome public building will be made apparent. We shall give full information concerning the measure as soon as it can be obtained. If Augusta is not already it must be made the place for holding the sessions of the new tribunal.

Grant and a Monarchy.

New York Herald.

So far as there have been any expressions of opinion in the south favorable to the election of General Grant they have been merely conditional. They only indicate the choice of the southern whites between possible evils. If the next president is to be a republican the south would prefer General Grant to any other republican candidate. If the republican party is to remain in power for a long series of years the south would prefer Grant also to any other candidate. Contingent elections which inflame the hostility of the powerful north against the weak and unprotected south. Under an empire there would be no temptation to fan the embers of sectional animosity. If General Grant were once firmly seated in imperial authority he would treat all his subjects with impartial justice, and the south would at last have the fair play which they do not expect from a political party founded on hostility to their section. Besides, a large body of intelligent southerners believe the British constitution to be, on the whole, the best form of government, and would welcome a constitutional monarchy upon that model. The existence of this sentiment, which is set forth in our correspondence, is a circumstance to be pondered in estimating the possible consequences of another election of General Grant. With a body of declared monarchists in one section of the country the American people should hesitate long before placing a great citizen in circumstances of temptation.

Tinkering for Electoral Votes.

Washington dispatch to the New York Herald.

The project which has been mooted by some republicans in New York that the legislature of that state shall, when it meets in January, change the method of choosing presidential electors, finds general favor here among republican congressmen, and some western men are particularly active in its advocacy. They urge that New York is now a decidedly doubtful state; that the proposed change would give a large majority of its electoral vote certainly to the republicans, and that it would at the same time put it beyond doubt, the result of the next year's election and give the presidency securely to the republicans. The plan, as it is here urged, is to let the voters in each congressional district choose a presidential elector, the two electors-at-large to be chosen either by the legislature or by the body of district electors. Some western republicans think that this plan ought to be recommended to the republicans of the New York legislature as a party measure, and it is even said that the national committee, which is to meet here next Wednesday, should consider the propriety of a public declaration on the subject. It is feared by those who favor it that the New York republicans will be timid about acting unless they are caused to feel that they have the consent of the party in other states.

The Utes Should be Consulted.

Baltimore American.

Governer Pitkin, of Colorado, suggests that the Utes be removed to eastern Utah, which is practically uninhabited, and where the climate is good, the soil fertile, and the grass equal to any in Colorado. The governor observes sarcastically that Captain Jack complained that 8,500 feet—the altitude of the present reservation—was too high for practical farming, and it would be an act of kindness to let that eminent agriculturist occupy a lower level, especially as it would bring him nearer to his good friends, the Mormons. Sarcasm aside, there is sound sense in Governor Pitkin's recommendation, for the Utes are much more likely to assent to their removal to Utah than to Indian Territory, where of necessity their reservation would be of much smaller area and destitute of game. It might be worth while to ascertain the sentiment of the Indians concerning the matter.

Taxing Pistols.

Augusta Chronicle.

Northern newspapers are making merry over a bill offered in congress by General Phil Cook, which imposes a heavy tax on the manufacture of pistols, yet the same papers complain that southern men do nothing to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons. The passage of General Cook's bill would put pistols out of the reach of many persons who believe in the hip-pocket attachment. The best tax, however, is the one levied by Judge Eve, of the Richmond county court It costs the man who is caught here with a concealed weapon from fifty to one hundred dollars, according to his financial condition. The tax is so onerous that a great many worthy citizens have placed themselves on a peace footing.

The True Dialect.

Eatonton Broad Axe.

The story of "Brer Rabbit and Brer Fox," as told by "Uncle Remus" (J. C. Harris) in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, together with his other sketches, embodies the only really correct negro expressions we have ever seen in print. Mr. Harris is the only person who has succeeded in writing the peculiar negro dialect as it was, and is yet to a great extent spoken. This opinion, however, may possibly be due to the fact that Mr. Harris received his knowledge of the dialect in this town and county, and writes it as we have been accustomed to hear it spoken.

It was Sarcastic.

Cleveland Herald, rep.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION (democratic) heads the president's message in big type, "A few words to congress from Colonel Hayes." This effort to give the president the lowest rank known in Georgia is probably meant to be sarcastic.

A Western Republican's View of It.

Washington correspondence New York Herald

"Unless Blaine comes down here pretty soon and stirs up Ben Hill there's likely to be trouble in our camp about this unfounded legal tender business," said a western republican to-day.

The Republican Platform.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Gazette, Rep.

Honest money, restriction in the coinage of the "sniide" silver dollar, and the equality of all men before the law are the winning cards.

He Has the Metal.

Washington Post.

Governor Garcelon may not be much of a lawyer, but he seems to have the right kind of metal in him.

Voting in Maine.

New York Tribune.

They have begun to vote for a republican president at an astonishingly early period up in Maine.

No Hope for Sherman.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

More tax on tea! That settles John Sherman. The old women will go for him to a man.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors running to us so long"

"Brother Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter." See other column.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MOORMAN—The friends and acquaintances of Doctor and Mrs. John W. Moorman, and of Mrs. A. L. Houston and W. J. Houston, are requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. Moorman, at the residence of Mrs. A. L. Houston, corner of Loyd and Hunter streets, at 2 p. m., to-day—Rev. J. H. Martin officiating.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

The State Line Distillery, located on the Western and Atlantic railroad just outside of the city limits of the city of Atlanta, and consists of one acre of ground fronting about 400 feet on above railroad, having a side-track the entire length. The improvements are as follows: One three-story frame building 36x100, which contains 2 double-flue boilers 22 feet long, joined and built into a good brick furnace; 1 25-horse engine; 1 7-horse engine; a large run of French burrs, complete and in good running order, with elevators, etc., capable of grinding 200 to 250 bushels of grain per day; a complete distilling aparatus of 220 bushels daily—capacity so arranged that it can be run on a large or small scale. There is also a large bonded warehouse and blacksmith shop on the lot. The whole is under good fence. The undersigned will sell this property with or without the distilling aparatus, or will take an interest in the distillery or any other manufacturing enterprise to the extent of half the value of the property. For particulars apply to

WM. TITLEBAUM,
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TRUTHS.

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They are compounded from **Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion**—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, being the greatest **Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator,** and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth No disease or ill health can possibly exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all women they are invaluable, as no irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluble, being highly curative, perfectly pure and stimulating, **without intoxicating.**

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. **$300 in gold** will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the **"Invalid's Friend and Hope,"** and no person or family should be without them. **Try the Bitters to-day.**

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief.

For sale by all Druggists, and DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail.
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Opera House, Monday, December 22d.

THE MUSICAL EVENT

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Comprising the Distinguished Artists.
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MME. TERESA CARRENO, Pianiste.
MR. M. ARBUCKLE, Cornetist.
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An unequalled company in a programme of unsurpassed excellence.

Prices $1 and 50c. Reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's three days in advance. The famous Weber Concert Grand Piano is used at the Thayer Concerts. 417 dec18,20,21

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In his delightful portraiture of quaint character,

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In E. A. Locke's new and typical American Comedy-Drama,

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Reserved seats without extra charge at Phillips & Crew's three days in advance.
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The warm weather having left our stock of MEN'S, YOUTH'S, BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AND FURNISHING GOODS for winter wear on our hands, we have marked our entire stock down in time to enable every one to buy a CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

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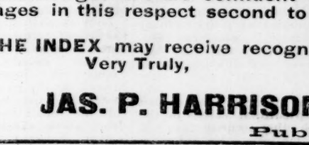

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Ladies' Solid Gold Key Winding Watches	$17.00, $20.00, $25.00 up to	$80.00 each
" " " Stem Winding "	$30.00, $35.00, $45.00, $50.00 to	$75.00 each
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A great variety of Nickel Cased, Black Dial Stem Winding Watches at from		$5.00 up to $9.00 each
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GEO. A. PAYNE.

State of New York, } ss.
City and County of New York, }

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ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—A German sailor was accidently drowned in Savannah last Saturday night.

—The Gainesville Southron is informed that there is nothing in the way of getting up the subscription to the Jefferson and Gainesville railroad.

—The people along the line of the Macon and Brunswick railroad are appointing delegates to the convention to be held in Macon on the 30th. What does Fulton propose to do about it?

—Mr. John B. Gorman, of the Talbotton Register, has visited the Clement attachment, and thinks it is a good thing; but he advises those who desire to invest to take all the bearings before doing so.

—We would be glad if any of our readers who may chance to remember any of the negro fables and legends so popular on the old plantation, would send us brief outlines of the same. No matter how trivial and nonsensical the story may seem when an attempt is made to give the outline, we shall be glad to have it all the same. Many of our readers have doubtless had such stories recalled by reading the folk-lore of Uncle Remus, and they will confer a great favor if they will send to us brief outlines of the main incidents and characters. Address J. C. Harris, care of THE CONSTITUTION.

—The Rome Bulletin gives the particulars of a most terrible accident. Mr. James Thomas, a young man who resided on the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad, about six miles below Rome on Mr. Nick Powers's farm, was buried last Sunday afternoon, he having died the day previous at one and a half o'clock. The circumstances preceding and causing Mr. Thomas's death were terribly tragic. Three weeks ago, last Saturday, Mr. Thomas came up to Rome. That night he returned home on the Selma, Rome and Dalton train. He requested—as we are informed—the conductor to stop the train for him to get off at the Six Miles station. The train was not stopped, and, it is supposed, Mr. Thomas jumped off. Anyhow he was found next (Sunday) morning in a pond near the road, senseless, his head bursted all to pieces and his brains scattered about over his head, and one leg driven up about two inches shorter than the other, besides being badly bruised in various other parts of the body. Mr. Thomas was taken home where he received every attention, and, notwithstanding his terribly mangled condition, lingered—entirely senseless, however—until last Saturday at one and a half o'clock, when death relieved him of his sufferings. Mr. Thomas was a young farmer highly esteemed in his neighborhood. He made this year a very fine crop of cotton, corn and wheat. As far as is known he had only one relative, a brother who resides in Clarksville, Tennessee. We understand that the road has offered to compromise any claim for damages by the payment of five thousand dollars.

—The Savannah News says that a large audience assembled in the cathedral in that city Sunday morning to witness the unveiling of the three grand windows which have just been presented to that church. These windows are very large, containing each 200 feet of glass. They were made by the celebrated Munich house of Fr. Pustet. The center window contains a life-size figure of Our Lady. It is said to be the handsomest one to be found in Europe or America. The rich and magnificent colors of her robes, the splendid crown which sparkles on her head, and the exquisite grace of the pose, both in the mother and the divine child, render this window a masterpiece. But the angelic purity and heavenly sanctity beaming from her lovely countenance, blended with a mother's rapturous love for her divine child, recall to mind some of Murillo's immortal madonas. The face of the child and mother are both exquisitely successful in color and expression. On each side of the mother and child hovers an angel, bearing in his hand the instruments of the passion. The drapery is in keeping with the magnificence of the figures. A rich profusion of roses, lilies and other flowers grace fully adorn the window, while doves and stags drinking from fountains of living water typify the graces of which Jesus is the source. The original after which this exquisite window has been made is a very ancient Byzantine painting. It is painted on wood, is over a thousand years old, and is preserved with much veneration in St Alphonsus' church, Rome, Italy. It is entitled "Our Lady of Perpetual Help." The other two windows, while not so rich as the center one, are extremely beautiful. St. John the Baptist, the austere preacher of penance, stands barefoot and clad in his camel's hair and leathern girdle. The other window possesses a magnificent figure of Ireland's beloved patron, St. Patrick. He is robed in the full canonicals as a bishop, and the green cope which he wears is a remarkably fine specimen. The tracery of these two windows is very elegant, and we have rarely seen such exquisite shades and combination of colors as the two windows especially contain in the circular at their top. The generosity of the gentlemen who presented the windows has its ample reward in these masterpieces of art. Their public spirit has enabled them to confer a lasting benefit upon the cathedral, while it has erected a splendid monument to themselves. The unveiling ceremonies were interesting and impressive, and the vast congregation were charmed as the bishop displayed to their view these beautiful windows. The singing of the choir, under the leadership of Mr. Frank E. Rebarer, was particularly fine, the music being given with power and feeling, and was greatly enjoyed.

—Gainesville Southron: A serious difficulty occurred across the river, Saturday evening last, at the house of Joe Bird. It appears that Bird and one Dr. Clark, a patent medicine vender of the tramp persuasion, met at a bar-room and imbibed too freely of "Billy Patterson," when they retired to the house of said Bird. Bird requested his wife to prepare dinner for himself and Dr. Clarke, which she did; and while they were at the dinner table Clark became sick, excused himself and went to the door and "spilt" his dinner. He then lay down across a bed and fell asleep. While Clark was sleeping Bird became desperate from some cause and said he was going to kill somebody, or words to that effect. A young lady who was at the house became frightened and awoke Dr. Clark, who immediately tried to pacify Bird, but to no avail. Bird tried to "pulverize" Clark with a butcher knife, and knocked him down two or three times. In the meantime Clark got hold of a gun, with which he knocked Bird over the head, the hammer of the gun penetrating to the brain and inflicting a most dangerous wound. The wound was dressed, but Bird is not doing well, and there is very little hope of his recovery. We learn that Clark has fled.

—Macon Telegraph of yesterday: This morning at half past one o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded by the bells. A few moments previous, Officers Fennell and Murphy, who had come on duty at twelve o'clock, discovered it burning at the side or alley door of the store of Mr. R. S. Wynn on Third street. The blaze had just reached the inside of the store and was fast gaining headway. Enough could be seen, however, to show that the fire was set from the outside, the wood work of the door being saturated with kerosene, and cotton also saturated being used freely. They sounded the alarm. Officer Murphy ran to the court house, but found the bell rope cut. Mr. Wynn, brother of the proprietor, was sleeping in the second story, and was awakened and called down. Two alarms were rung, and the department called out in full force. The store and the one adjoining, occupied by Mr. Morris Elkan were opened and their contents placed in the street. The firemen did some heroic work, and after a great effort the flames were controlled. Much damage was done to both stocks of goods by water and moving. A circumstance that rendered the work of the firemen more perilous was the report that on last evening ten kegs of powder were delivered to Mr. Wynn by the city magazine keeper.

AGENTS FOR EDISON

Looking for Minerals in the South.

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday Messrs. McLaughlin and Hidden, who are traveling through Georgia and some other southern states in the interest of Thomas A. Edison. They have made a thorough tour of North Carolina and northeastern Georgia, and left yesterday for Alabama in company with ex-Governor Smith of that state.

Mr. McLaughlin has just returned from a tour of California, where he went to look for platinum. The scarcity of this metal has been the great drawback to the speedy perfection of Edison's electric light. Mr Edison says that he can make the light cheaper than gas can possibly be if he can only find enough platinum. Mr. McLaughlin was successful in his California trip and says he found far more of the valuable metal than he had ever hoped for.

He is confident that the long promised electric light is at last complete and can be made so cheap as to become the light of the country, greatly superior to gas and much cheaper. Mr. Edison will keep his promise to illuminate Menlo park, his home, with his new light on Christmas night, and if he can then prove that his light is cheap and practicable he will play the Santa Claus to all the world.

Mr. Hidden has with him some beautiful specimens of gold and precious stones, which he found in Georgia and North Carolina. Some of the stones have been cut and polished to exquisite beauty of finish. There are fine specimens of tourmaline, beryl, ruby, garnet and even diamonds. He pronounces Georgia rich in such valuable stones and gold. North Carolina has also valuable deposits of this kind.

Mr. McLaughlin says he was recently in Canada, and there conversed with a famous mineralogist who said that Georgia was a "geological whirlpool"—in which there are untold resources. Messrs. McLaughlin and Hidden are gentlemen whose liberal education and careful study make them interesting to all who feel the importance of Georgia's real development.

A Novel Fight.

Mr. Tom Magill was a witness to rather a novel three cornered fight which occurred yesterday afternoon near his home on Pulliam street. A particularly game and ambitious fowl of the male gender flew over the fence surrounding the lot in which he reigns supreme, and commenced to crow in a most defiant manner. The bird evidently felt good, and recognized his importance. No sooner had his crow died away, than two small but vicious dogs, they too, evidently feeling in good health and spirits bounded the game bird, a battle then ensued, in which the fowl represented one side of the dispute and the pair of dogs the other.

Right lively did the fight go for on for several minutes. Feathers from the plucky fowl filled the air as the dogs tore them out by the roots. Each time, though, the bird came up to the scratch in the handsomest manner, battling against the odds that were forced upon him. The game cock managed in nearly every round to get in some good work with his feet and spurs, while the dogs had all that they could do to pull the feathers out of their opponent, and then there was additional trouble to rid their mouths of the feathery contents.

After a fight of several minutes, the battle came to an end, leaving the bird the cock of the walk, although his plumage was sadly in need of repair. His tail was gone and large bunches of feathers plucked from many portions of his body. Otherwise, however, the game little bird was himself again, but not in all the glory as when he strutted into the yard and took charge of his harem. The fight furnished fine sport for those who were near at hand and witnessed the conflict from beginning to end.

Three Items.

I.

A whisky drummer from Louisville was in the city yesterday and after a thorough walk around failed to sell anything. He met a friend and said: "How is this? I never before failed to sell goods in Atlanta. It is usually one of the best towns I find. What is the mater?"

Said his friend: "Four thousand people in Atlanta have signed a pledge not to drink another drop of liquor. Bar keepers have now more than they can sell. I don't wonder that you can't sell any liquor here."

II.

A lady went into the office of an Atlanta lawyer, and in a few words told him a story like this: She had a small lot of money when she married an honest, hard working man. He began to drink. All his earnings went for whisky and at last he resorted to her means. Soon a dollar was all was gone and the household began to suffer. They knew what want and hunger were and he became so desperate that he pawned his clothes for money to buy whisky. Three weeks ago he signed the pledge. He has made $25 since, and is doing better every day with a fair future before him.

III.

The chairman of the police commission says there is no doubt that this temperance agitation has made a great difference in Atlanta. There is less disorder and arrests are not so frequent. The police court draws most of its revenue from whisky and it has fallen off one-half. If the movement could be kept up and everybody would stick to it, the police force of the city might be reduced one-half and we would have a better and more peaceful population.

All these facts, for they are facts, give an idea of what Mr. Drew has done in Atlanta.

A Young Lawyer.

The Athens Chronicle says of Mr. Alex. R. Jones, a young lawyer of the Atlanta bar:

"We noticed from THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION that the above named gentleman was engaged as one of counsel in the celebrated Nat Anderson murder case. His argument has been most highly complimented by many that heard it. This is but the beginning of that brilliant career which all his acquaintances have predicted for our young friend." Also the "Progress" speaks of Mr. Jones as being the son of Dr. Wm. A. Jones of the Southern Cultivator, and pronounces him to be a good big "chip" off the "old block."

Mr. Jones recently came to Atlanta from Athens. He was counsel in the case of the state vs. Hull, which was tried before the superior court last week and made an able argument therein. He has already made a good name in Atlanta.

Inquest Over Joseph Yarborough.

Yesterday at 1 o'clock Coroner Drake empaneled a jury and held an inquest over the body of Joseph Yarborough, the young man who was wounded by Bowling Duncan, in a difficulty at Lewis's cracker factory, on Monday last. A few witnesses were examined and a verdict soon made up. It was as follows:

We, the jury of inquest over the body of Joseph Yarborough, find from the evidence that deceased came to his death from a blow upon his head inflicted with an iron scraper in the hands of Bowling Duncan. We are of the opinion that the offense committed was manslaughter.

L. C. WELLS, Foreman.

Atlanta Baptist Seminary.

The formal opening of this fine building, corner west Houston and Elliot streets, will take place this morning at 10 o'clock. Governor Colquitt, ex-Governor Brown, Mayor Calhoun, and other distinguished speakers are expected to take part in the exercises.

The public and especially the ladies are cordially invited to be present.

South American News.

PANAMA, December 17.—Advices from Limats to November 25th state that General Buenda attacked the Chilian army on the 20th ult. at a place called San Francisco, on the railway which stretches inland from Pisagnar and that the allies were forced to retire demoralized and with a very heavy loss. The Chilians were entrenched.

Barney Macauley.

Friday and Saturday nights Barney Macauley will appear at the opera-house in "Uncle Dan'l" in "The Messenger from Jarvis's Section." He has made a wide reputation in the part, and it is said that it is full of humor, which Mr. Macauley brings out very effectually. The support is pronounced good.

Colored Amazons.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock two negro girls engaged in a hand to hand combat just in front of the passenger depot. A big crowd soon gathered and formed a ring about the infuriated females who were going for each other in a manner that might have spilled gore had not a policeman ended the scene.

Bentley's Blues.

This afternoon Moses Bentley's excellent colored company will go to Marietta, where they will take part in some festivities tonight. They will drill for the benefit of their friends in that city, and will doubtless enjoy their visit very much.

Disorderly Darkies.

There is some complaint at the noise made by darkies who go around at night in serenading parties. One of these crowds is reported as having been drunk and disorderly on Ivy street night before last.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 17, 1879.

We make the following changes to-day:

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

EXCHANGE—

Buying at ..... ¾ off | Selling ..... par.

BONDS—

Georgia 4s	100	Atlanta W'k's 7s	107@109
Georgia 6s	108@109	Atlanta City 7s	107@109
Georgia 7s	111@112	Atlanta City 8s	112@114
Ga. 7s gold	111@112	Atlanta 10s	114@116
Georgia 8s	114@115	Augusta City 7s	100@104
So. Car. valid'n 7s	79@ 80	Sav. City 7s new	70@ 73
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	108@111	Macon City	74@ 76
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga. & Cent. R. R.	108@111	Columbus City	68@ 70
Mo. I. & W. P. R. R. 1st mortgage	104@116	Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
Atlanta 6s	@100	Ga. R. R. 6s	102@103
STOCKS—		Central R. R. 7s	107@109
Georgia R. R.	87@ 89	W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 percent income bonds	105@108
Central R. R.	71@ 74	South Wes R.R.	99@101
A. & W. P. R. R.	112@114	Atlanta St'r RR	98@100

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 17.—Noon—Stocks quiet. Money ..... Exchange—long $4.81½; short $4.83½. Governments dull.

NEW YORK, December 17.—Evening.—Money 4@5. Exchange $4.81½. Governments firm; new 6s 103; four and a half per cents 10.3¼; four per cents 100½. State Bonds dull and nominal.

Stocks closed stronger but irregular.

N. Y. Central	128		
Erie	41¾	Chicago & N. W.	87¾
Lake Shore	103¾	Preferred	116
Illinois Central	98½	Rock Island	149¾
Pittsburg	106½	Western Union	104¾

Sub-treasury balances—

Coin ..... $106,641,112 Currency $6,022,487

LONDON, December 17—4:00 p. m.—Erie 43¼.

PARIS, December 17—4:00 p.m.—Rentes 81f. 10c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 17, 1879.

The New York cotton market opened strong at from 40 to 50 points above yesterday's close. This sudden impulse of the market created intense excitement and brought operators prominently into action. During the greater portion of the day the market was irregular, but no very material decline was exhibited until sometime in the afternoon. At the close the market was barely steady and showing a gain for the months of fully ½c. Transactions were heavy and sales amount to 275,000 bales. The New York spot market was firm and active during the forenoon and advanced ¼c, making 12⅝c. In the afternoon the strength of the market weakened and at the close was nominal and dull. Net receipts for four days amount to 145,984 bales; exports 67,459 bales; stock 872,057 bales.

Liverpool closed weak with sales of 12,000 bales, of which 10,300 were American.

The receipt of the first Liverpool dispatch this morning created considerable stir among the cotton men, but the highest pitch of excitement was not reached until the opening of the New York market showing an enormous gain of 50 points since the close of the evening previous. This news, as might be expected, was sufficient to stimulate business, and the day proved one of exceptional activity in the future market. The spot market was firm, but owing to the reluctance on the part of holders to sell very few sales can be reported. The weakness that has for several days past been manifested throughout the country had the tendency to restrain buyers, and of late it has been difficult to make sales at fair prices, but the change to-day has strengthened the desire to buy, and cotton was in active request. The great falling off in our daily receipts shows that the farmers are not rushing their cotton on the market and as the great majority of them have cleared themselves of all indebtedness, are displaying a determination to hold their cotton until satisfactory prices can be secured. Our dealers inform us that for the last day or two large numbers of letters have been received from parties owning cotton here with rigid instructions not to sell, which indicates a strong bull feeling now being entertained everywhere. The fact that all manufacturers have sold goods several months ahead of production, with apparently no decrease in the demand, and as the full capacity of the mills are now being monopolized in order to meet the actual requirements of the trade, tend to encourage higher prices and the firm feeling that seems to be so generally felt. Receipts to-day are quite small and amount to 572 bales, of which 251 bales were received from wagons. The following quotations, showing a sharp advance, are reported to-day and at these figures the market closed firm: Good middlings 12c; middlings 11⅝c; low middlings 11¼c; good ordinary 10¾@10⅞c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	251
Air Line Railroad	177
Georgia Railroad	3
Central Railroad	103
Western and Atlantic Railroad	15
West Point Railroad	21
Total	572
Receipts previously	77,681
Total	78,253
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	78,502

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments, to-day	250
Shipments previously	60,874
Total	66,124
Stock on hand	12,378

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

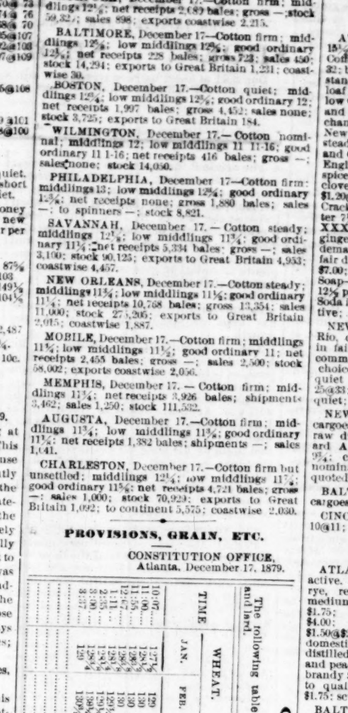
Receipts to-day	572
Receipts same day last year	535
Showing an increase of	37
Receipts since September 1, 1879	78,253
Receipts same time 1878	59,526
Showing an increase of	18,727

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	66,124
Shipments for same time last year	50,539
Showing an increase of	15,585

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	32,788
Same day last year	35,200
Showing a decrease of	2,412
Net receipts for four days	145,984
For corresponding days last year	148,396
Showing a decrease of	2,412
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	2,757,146
Same time last year	2,264,928
Showing an increase of	488,218



By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, December 17. — noon — Cotton steady; middling uplands 6¾; middling Orleans 6⅞; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 24,000; American 11,600; futures opened ⅛ better; uplands low middling clause December delivery 6¾; December and January delivery 6¾; January and February delivery 6¾@6 25-32; February and March delivery 6 25-32@6 13-16@6 27-32; March and April delivery 6⅞@6 29-32; April and May delivery 6 29-32, 6 15-16@6 31-32; May and June delivery 7; June and July delivery 7 1-32@7 3-32.

LIVERPOOL, December 17.—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 6 13 16; middling Orleans 6 15-16; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; uplands low middling clause December delivery 6 13-16; December and January delivery 6 13 16; January and February delivery 6 27-32; February and March delivery 6 29-32; March and April delivery 6 31-32; April and May delivery 7; May and June 7 1-16; June and July delivery 7⅛.

LIVERPOOL, December 17—3:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause December delivery 6 27-32; December and January delivery 6 27-32; February and March delivery 6 15-16; March and April delivery 7@6 31-32; April and May delivery 7 1-32; May and June delivery 7 3-32.

LIVERPOOL, December 17—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American 10,000 bales; uplands low middling clause January and February delivery 6⅞; March and April delivery 7; April and May delivery 7 1-16; May and June delivery 7⅛; June and July delivery 7 3-32.

LIVERPOOL, December 17—4:30 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause December delivery 6⅞; also 6 27-32; December and January delivery 6 13-16; January and February delivery 6 27 32; February and March delivery 6 29-32; March and April delivery 6 31-32.

LIVERPOOL, December 17.—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause January and February delivery 6 13-16; February and March delivery 6 27-32; March and April delivery 6 15-16; April and May delivery 7; May and June delivery 7 1-16; June and July delivery 7¼; futures closed weak

NEW YORK, December 17.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling uplands 12⅝; middling Orleans 12⅝; sales 200 bales; net receipts 1,926 bales; gross 10,728; cons nsidated net receipts 12,654; exports to Great Britain 11,489; to France 178; to continent 7,554.

GALVESTON, December 17.—Cotton buyers and sellers apart; quotations nominal; middlings 11½; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11; net receipts 2,801 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 99,196; exports to continent 2,283; coastwise 4,425.

NORFOLK, December 17.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅜; net receipts 2,489 bales; gross —; stock 59,327; sales 898; exports coastwise 2,215.

BALTIMORE, December 17.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12⅜; good ordinary 12⅜; net receipts 228 bales; gross 723; sales 450; stock 14,294; exports to Great Britain 1,231; coastwise 30.

BOSTON, December 17.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12⅜; good ordinary 12¼; net receipts 1,997 bales; gross 4,452; sales none; consigned; hhds 25; tierces 26; barrels 27. Syrup—New crop in good demand at 43@44c. Teas—Market steady: Oolong 35@$1.00; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 45@$1.00; Young Hyson 35@75; English Breakfast 30@75. Pepper quiet at 12½; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 20; ginger 10; sago 5; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 25@30; Crackers—Active and firm: milk 7½c; Boston butter 2½@3½; XXX 5½; cream 7; lemon 7¾; molasses cakes 8; ginger snaps 7½. Candy—Assorted stick is in good demand at 12½@13¾c. Mackerel—Steady and in fair demand. No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.00@$7.00; No. 2 do. $4.50@$5.00; No. 3 do $3.50@$4.00. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur $2.60. Soda in kegs 4½c; in boxes 6c. Rice—Market active; fair 7½; good 7¾; prime 8.

NEW ORLEANS, December 17—Coffee quiet; Rio, cargoes, ordinary to prime 13¾@17. Sugar in fair demand; inferior 4; common to good common 5¼@5¾; fair to fully fair 6@7; prime to choice 7⅜@7¾; yellow clarified 7⅞@8. Molasses quiet and steady; common 25@27; centrifugal 25@33; fair 30@32; fair to choice 33@35. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6¼@7¼.

NEW YORK, December 17—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes quoted 14@16½; Job lots 14¾@19. Sugar raw dull and unchanged; refined firm; standard A 9¾; granulated 9⅝@9¾; powdered 9⅝@9¾; crushed 10. Molasses, foreign dull and nominal; New Orleans in fair demand and steady quoted at 36@45. Rice dull; Carolina 6¼@7¾.

BALTIMORE, December 17—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes 14@17. Sugar lower; A soft 9¾.

CINCINNATI, December 17—Sugar firm; hards 10@11; New Orleans 7¼@8.

Wines, Liquors, &c.

ATLANTA, December 17.—Market firm and active. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.00@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50. Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$2.50; cherry and ginger brandy $3.00@$3.50; port wine $3.00@$6.00; owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

BALTIMORE, December 17—Whisky firm at $1.14½@$1.15.

ST. LOUIS, December 17—Whisky quiet at $1.11.

NEW ORLEANS, December 17—Whisky steady; western rectified $1.10@$1.13.

CINCINNATI, December 17.—Whisky active and lower at $1.09.

LOUISVILLE, December 17.—Whisky lower at $1.09.

CHICAGO, December 17—Whisky steady at $1.12.

NEW YORK, December 17—Whisky nominal at $1.17@$1.18.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, December 17.—Eggs—In good demand at 19@20c. Butter—Market active and higher for choice; we quote Tennessee choice 22½c; medium 15@18c; common 11@14c. Poultry—Market firm and steady. Live Chickens—Hens 18c; chickens 10@18c. Dressed Poultry—Chickens higher; dealers asking 8@9c; turkeys firm at 11@12½c. Sweet Potatoes—In demand at 60c. Potatoes—Market at $1.50@$2.50 per barrel, according to quality. Dried Fruit—In demand at a great scarcity of stocks. Receipts are remarkably light; we quote peeled peaches 11@13c; unpeeled 5@6c; dried apples 3@7c. Wax—Firm and in good demand at 23c. Onions—Prices fully maintained; choice eastern $5.00; Tennessee $3.00 per bushel. Cabbage—In demand at 2c per pound. Feathers—In active request at quotations; choice white geese, 50@55c; prime 45@50c; common mixed 35@40c. Cheese—13@15c with a steady market.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, December 17.—Market firm and unchanged. Indigo, best, 90c @$1.10; madder 15@20; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 9@10c; alum 4@5; cochineal $1.10@$1.25; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 45@55; roll sulphur 3½@4; camphor 40@45; copperas 1½@2; asafœtida 35; opium, gum, $5.50@$6.00; quinine $3.25; calomel 90@$1.25; blue mass morphine 75c; $1.25@$1.50; chloroform $1.10@$1.25. Castor oil $1.25 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 95; boiled $1.00; coal oil 15@20; lard oil 65@75, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$1.50; tanner's oil 65@70; lubricating oil 18@40; turpentine 50. White lead in oil 6½; furniture varnish $1.00@$1.35; couch varnish $1.50@$3.50; furniture glue 16@18; white 30@40; concentrated lye $4.00@$4.50 case of 4 dozen; putty 5@6; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; colors 30@$1.00. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10 x 16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 45@50 per cent; quicksilver 75; shellac 55@60. Babbitt's potash $4.50; all other brands $4.00.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, December 17—Market firm and of an advancing tendency. Prints are in demand and firmer with an advance for solid prints of ½c. Brown Shirtings—Latest news from New York states that a general advance has taken place in that line of goods. The Langly mills have marked up goods ½c, and even at the advance prices stock cannot be had. The Graniteville mills are ¼c higher with a still further advance looked for. Our dealers have put up prices ¼c. Drills showing at 9c. All woolen fabrics are firm and looking up. The following quotations are reported for to-day:

Solid prints	7½
Prints, past designs	7
Blue brown shirting	6@9
¾ brown shirting, standard	6¼
⅞ " "	7¾
4-4 " sheeting "	8¾
⅞ " drills "	9
¾ bleached	6 @ 7
⅞ "	6 @10
4-4 "	8 @12½
6-oz. white osnaburgs	9½
8-oz. "	10½@11
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	10½@11
Cambrics, sheer	7½
Ticks, mattress	8 @11
" Feather	13 @18½
Yarns	$1.00

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, December 17.—Market firm and active. Apples—For a day or two past stocks have been small, and a general good demand has existed. The market is firm at $5.00 for choice northern; medium $4.25. Lemons—In fair demand at $6.00@$8.50. Oranges—Stocks light and an improved demand is reported; we quote Florida $2.50 @$3.00 per box; Louisiana $2.00@2.50. Pineapples—None here. Bananas—Stocks light with a good demand now reported. Prices range from $1.00@$1.50 per bunch. Cocoanuts—5½@6c. Figs—12½@17c. New raisins per box $3.00; ½ box $1.65; ¼ box 85c. Currants — 7½@8. Cranberries — $3.20 per bushel box; per gallon 4c. California Pears—$3.50@$4.00. Citron—22c. The Nut market is firm and active: Almonds — 20@22. Pecans — 14@15. Brazils — 10@12c. Filberts — 12½@15c. Walnuts — 16@

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 13-16d; in New York at 12 5-8c; in Atlanta at 11 1-2c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, falling, possibly followed by rising, barometer, south or veering cooler, northwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather, occasionally light rain.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, December 17, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Prct.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.19	54	78	W	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.27	48	78	.....	Calm	.00	Foggy.
Cordeana	30.31	66	64	N.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.18	65	94	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.20	61	88	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.18	72	85	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.28	51	93	.....	Calm	.00	Foggy.
Monigomery	30.3	49	93	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.25	57	81	S. E.	Gent	.00	Smoky.
Pensacola	30.30	51	93	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.2	56	62	W	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report

ATLANTA, GA., December 17, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:51 a m	30.21	42	69	N. W.	Fresh	.02	Smoky.
11:31	30.19	55	62	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.12	61	55	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
7:31	30.12	60	50	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.16	56	64	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.19	54	78	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....30.159 | Maximum ther.... .64
Mean daily ther..... 55.7 | Minimum ther.... .37
Mean daily humid. .69 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

$1,375.87 Profits in 30 Days.

What $10 has done in Wall street by legitimate Stock Speculations. Pamphlets explaining everything sent free. SIMPSON & CO., 49 Exchange Place, New York.

000 nov18—d6w sat tues thur &wky6w

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. | CRAIGE & CO., 36 Whitehall St., & RETAIL. | ATLANTA, GA.
N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
398 marl5_79 d1y

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Georgia Academy of Science.

Lecture to-night by Prof. H. P. Gatchell, Subject: "Some of the Physiological Relations of Alcohol." The public are cordially invited. Seats free. Hall No. 9 West Mitchell street, between Whitehall and Broad. 414 dec18—d1t

The annual meeting of the ladies of the Benevolent home comes off to night at DeGives, at 7½ o'clock, and will be a very interesting occasion. There will be an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. H. H. Tucker, one of the ablest speakers in Georgia, some fine music and an election of officers for the next year. Admission free. Let every one who possibly can attend and encourage this institution.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 18 1879.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—C. H. Burr, of Madison, is in the city.

—C. N. Featherstone, of Rome, is in the city.

—Robert T. Daniel, of Griffin, is visiting the city.

—C. B. Howard, of Crawford county, is in the city.

—J. C. Fain, of Calhoun, is on a visit to the city.

—Robert Toombs, of Washington, is in the city.

—W. A. Turner and wife, of Newnan, are in the city.

—J. C. Smith, of Hogansville, was in the city yesterday.

—J. F. Carter and wife, of Cartersville, are visiting Atlanta.

—John M. Howard, of Barnesville, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—C. B. Lowe and Glasscock Mays, of Augusta, are in the city.

—W. S. Brooks, of Hampton, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—B. P. Mumford, of LaGrange, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—S. M. Bailey and P. F. Lawshe, of the Southron of Gainesville, are in the city.

—N. L. Hutchins, W. S. Ivey and F. F. Juhan, of Gwinnett county, are in the city.

—Alfred B. Smith, John M. Guerad, George A. Mercer and A. P. Adams, of the Savannah bar, are in the city attending the supreme court.

—Miss Luita Dorster, of Alabama, a young lady of rare accomplishments, is visiting the family of Professor W. A. Slaton and will spend the holidays in Atlanta.

FAIR NOTES.

—The balloting is very lively.

—The fair will probably close next Friday night.

—On Friday night several interesting contests will close. Come out.

—There is an eight-day clock at the Sisters' table which cost a dollar a day.

—At the Sisters' table last night Mrs. Schlean won the pretty butter dish and knife.

—Walk up and take a chance at that elegant china set on the Sisters' table. It has 182 pieces.

—Miss Carrie Steele won the glass and silver cake stand at the Sisters' table last night. It takes beauty to win beauty.

—The race between Messrs. Johnson and George will end at 10½ sharp to-night. Put in your work friends.

—Mr. C. A. Garner won a silver castor at the Pinafore table last night. Try your luck.

—The beautiful inkstand donated by the Hon. A. H. Stephens, will be raffled at 9 o'clock to-night. A few more chances remain. Take one.

—That handsome silver waiter at the Mystic Owl table, was taken home by Mr. W. J. Bannin last night. A streak of good luck.

Ladies' Benevolent Home to-night at DeGive's. Dr. Tucker will deliver an address. Matters of great interest will be presented, and a handsome musical entertainment will be provided. Everybody invited. Seats free. A large attendance is desired. Be sure to attend.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
December 17, 1879.

Eastern circuit	28	Atlanta circuit	47
Northern circuit	11		
			81

BRUNSWICK CIRCUIT.

No. 6. Argument concluded.

No. 3. Morgan vs. State. Burglary in the night time, from Camden. Argued, Ira E. Smith, W. E. Kay, for plaintiff in error. S. W. Hitch, solicitor-general for the state.

No. 8. Bracken and Ellsworth vs. Dillon & Sons. Complaint, from Glynn. S. W. Hitch; Symmes & Atkinson; Ira E. Smith, for plaintiff in error. Goodyear & Harris, for defendants.

Pending argument of Mr. Hitch, court adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

Eastern circuit will be reached in the morning.

Gate City Guards.

This popular company gave an entertainment at the opera house last night, assisted by some of the best musical talent of our city. For want of space we defer a full account of the performance until to-morrow.

Call at Simons & Drummond's for fresh Sausage.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Two weddings yesterday and more in the breeze.

—For the latest Dunlap Silk Hat go to Clarke's.

—Kate Thayer's concert company is the next attraction at DeGive's.

—Marietta society is well represented in Atlanta at present.

—For a gold-headed Cane, go to Clark's Hat House, 6 Whitehall.

—Laths and shingles by carload and retail. Sciple & Sons. dec13—d5t.

—A Christmas gobbler is worth exactly one dollar in this market.

—Stylish Canes for the little ones, at Clark's.

—The Augusta races are commanding a good deal of attention in this section.

—All the latest styles of Soft and Stiff Hats just received at Clarke's.

—At present there are a good many visiting young ladies in Atlanta.

—Invitations to Christmas dinners are now in order.

—About the hotels nothing but railroad talk is heard.

—Tobacco manufacturers are getting to be the largest of all advertisers.

—Some kind of a celebration should be arranged for Chrtstmas day.

—All our country cousins are coming into the city for the purpose of purchasing their Christmas presents.

—A lady fell while making an exit from a Marietta street store yesterday, and was painfully bruised.

—The iron fronts for Governor Brown's new building were being placed in position yesterday.

—Three car-loads of turkeys in coops passed down the Central road yesterday en route to Savannah.

—Benevolent Home.—It is expected that a large crowd will come out this evening to hear Dr. Tucker.

—If you would enjoy a fine lecture come out this evening and hear Dr. Tucker at DeGive's. No charge for admission.

—Four carloads of horses and mules reached Atlanta yesterday and met with ready sale.

—A Christmas gift that never fails to please the children—those little Trunks at Clark's.

—The moderate weather for this season of the year enables builders to go on with their work unmolested.

—L. H. Clarke, agent for John B. Stetson's fine hats, has just received the largest stock of Children's Hats and Caps ever brought to Atlanta.

—The Atlanta cotton factory runs from six o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night, and soon will run both day and night.

—The Grant boom that was said to exist in Atlanta must have gone up in a balloon, as now the Grant men are hard to find and the Tilden men are many.

—The city is filled with generals. We have the military generals, generals of freight departments, generals of passenger departments and general superintendents.

—An entertainment will be given Friday night, December 19th, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of St. Philip's Sunday-school, at 145 Jones street. All friends are invited.

—An ordinance has been ordered into effect which calls for the taking down of all sign boards now suspended across the sidewalks in Atlanta.

—Sarah Stubbs, the notorious negro woman who robbed a countryman of his money, has been discharged for want of prosecutors.

—Tuesday night at the opera-house, while the performance was going on, one of the guests of the gallery became enthusiastic and cried out "Hurrah for Tilden!" As the police are all democratic, the man was not arrested.

—The most magnificent sight in Georgia is the Silver Palace Store of G. H. Miller. At night it is beautifully lighted with gas and dozens of wax candles set in silver frames or candlesticks, making a dazzling scene.

—G. H. Miller received another large assortment of silverware yesterday, comprising all the new styles in Vases, Card Stands, Jewel Caskets, Napkin Rings, Cologne Stands, and hundreds of articles suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts. From the way his store has been crowded this week and the way the goods go off it looks as though his stock would run out, but he telegraphs for more novelties nearly every day.

—A fight occurred Tuesday night in a wagon yard on Decatur street between a negro and a white man, in which the latter cut the former with a knife in several places inflicting painful, but not dangerous wounds. The white man managed to escape.

—There will be an "Art Entertainment" at the Christain church, on Hunter street, to-morrow night, for the benefit of "the Girl's Club" of that church. It is the same that has been given at several other churches here, and for this occasion one of the best programmes will be presented. Price of admission 25c.; children 15c.

Benevolent Home.

Programme of the annual meeting to be held this evening at DeGive's:

Prayer—Dr. Boggs.
Music.
Secretary's report.
Treasurer's report.
Music.
Address—Dr. Tucker.
Music.
Election of officers.
Music.
Benediction.
No charge for admission.

The Brass Band Bill.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I am an officer of the army and a member of the church, and love the Lord's day and its worship as dearly as any man living. Nor would I wish to see any ceremonies observed upon that day that were offensive to the religious sentiment of the country. I desire, however, to offer an humble protest against the bill of Mr. Speer, prohibiting inspection and parades on Sunday.

Attendance at divine service cannot be enforced, and if it could we have but few posts where there are any chaplains. The fact that the men are required to turn out in full uniform at inspection in the morning and parade in the evening, is the only thing that prevents their making Sunday a day of carousal and drunkenness. Take away this restraint and the men having nothing else to do, will spend their time in drinking and gambling.

At most posts where the church bells are never heard, it is the only thing left to keep in mind the return of the Lord's day. Why take it from us? As for band concerts, I believe a sacred concert at mid-day, on the Lord's day, would also tend to add solemnity to the soldier's Sunday.

If Mr. Speer would work for a reform in our service let him work to give us chaplains at every post; but in the name of the religious sentiment in the army, I protest against the taking away of the only recognition of the Lord's day that we have. I protest against turning Sunday into a day of gambling and drinking; I protest against breaking up the link that connects our distant frontier forts with the church bells of Christendom; I protest against abolishing the traditional army Sunday and giving us nothing in its place. And all this simply to satisfy the fancies of a few preachers who know nothing of what they are talking about. I deny that the military ceremonies; that the evening anthem at dress parade on Sunday, are in anyway disrespectful to our Lord, or contrary to the spirit of a holy day. And I claim that Sunday morning inspection becomes as closely associated and as much a reminder of the return of the Lord's day to the soldier as the church bell does to the dweller in the city.

G. N. WHISTLER,
First Lieutenant 5th Artillery.

DREW'S FAREWELL TO-NIGHT

In the First M. E Church—Total Number of Signers 4,054.

Mr. John W. Drew will close his temperance work in Atlanta to-night with a meeting in the First Methodist church. He has now labored in this city for the temperance cause for nearly six weeks, the results of which have been given to the public daily through the columns of THE CONSTITUTION. By his labors four thousand and fifty-four persons have signed the pledge, and to say the least is to say that great practical good has been accomplished. The meeting last night at the capitol was one of the liveliest and most spirited yet held. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Reeves. Speeches were made by Mr. Drew, "Steve" Johnson, "Uncle Jim" Harris, President Hill, Mr. Longley and Mr. J. R. Borland, of Pennsylvania. Eighty-three persons signed the pledge, making the number to date 4,054. At 3 o'clock this afternoon a meeting of women will be held in the basement of the First M. E. church, and all the ladies of the city are invited to attend. Mr. Drew leaves for Savannah to-night after the meeting.

THE SINGER COMPANY.

The Gigantic Corporation that Takes in the Habitable Globe.

Startling Statistics of a Colossal Business.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK, December 15, 1879.—Dear Constitution: A business that gives employment to 10,000 persons, and furnishes a living to 50,000; that does twenty millions of trade yearly; that extends the penetrating ramifications of its colossal work over the habitable globe, and that amid a host of competitors in this active age has been able to distance competition, and that stands to-day the grandest scheme of financial success and consummate business management, not only in its own line, but in all the business enterprises of the world, certainly occupies a flattering and exclusive pre-eminence, and deserves the preservation of the historians genius. In looking at the business to which allusion is made, the vast mechanism of the

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

the most casual observer is struck with the fact that, as it is an exceptional thing that any combination of men should in any business enterprise pursue an unwavering course of successful management, the steady, uniform sagacity of administration of the Singer company is an unprecedented and romantic marvel in the record of great business ventures. From the beginning in 1852 to the present time, a period of 27 years, the progress of this enterprise has been up and forward. It has seen many powerful rivals, as apparently strong and with the same or even better seeming chances of success, fall by the way side. Others successful to a considerable degree have had their ups and downs, But the Singer company has rejoiced in a continuing wisdom and energy of government, that while it testifies eloquently to the sagacity of brain and integrity of principle of the men who have managed it, has given to the company the most brilliant prestige of progressive prosperity ever enjoyed by a union of business men in a practical enterprise.

The most difficult things to manage are those covering large areas of territory, with important agencies at long distance from headquarters. It matters little how large a business is, like a grand scheme of factories, or mines, or mercantile houses, if the operations are all together under the eye of one manager. It does increase the trouble of successful management a hundred fold to have the work of the enterprise, as in the case of the Singer, ramify the whole civilized world. Agents and sub-agents are far removed from the constant supervision of the head management, errors are less easy of correction and success is a greater triumph of administrative skill.

THE SINGER'S STEADY PROGRESS.

The sewing machine business has been a peculiarly capricious one. There have been so many candidates for favor, so many powerful combinations of capital for good machines, so long awaiting for investment for returns on account of the long time sales, so many new patents constantly springing into use for the improvement of machines, and so much embarrassment raised in running the business from the inferior class of men who have taken refuge in it, that continuous success in it is both a difficult and an exceptional thing. In spite of all these impediments the Singer company has steadily moved onward until it stands to-day one of the most powerful and exalted corporations in the world, with a future before it that no man can measure. Its success has been phenomenal. It has practical monopoly of the sewing machine business of the world. And its increase is so rapid as to make the preparation to meet it an embarrassment.

THE SINGER IN 1874.

In 1874 the writer wrote an account of the operations of the Singer company that was the first attempt at presenting an aggregation of the stupendous and complicated operations of the corporation, and which was a revelation of brilliant and well-organized success. In the five years that have elapsed great changes have taken place. A money panic has occurred, toppling over week institutions of every kind. The practice of long time sales has been modified and the price of machines reduced one-half A host of new machines, or slight modification of old ones have been brought forward. Yet through all, the Singer machine has held its confidence in the public esteem defied panics and outstripped competition, gaining swift and large increase of sales under the same superb management. In 1874 its sales of machines were 241,079 and in 1878 356,432, an increase of 114,753. This fact tells the tale of triumphant progress more eloquently than any words. The sales of 1879 will run to perhaps 100,000 more in 1878. The Singer company is now manufacturing 1,500 machines daily at its two factories in New Jersey and Scotland. Its mammoth factory at Elizabethport, New Jersey, are working night and day. The orders are larger than the supply. The prospects are that next year the sales will run to 500,000 machines, something simply unparalleled in the records of machine sales.

A GREAT FACTORY.

The details of the work at Elizabthport read like a romance. Forty tons of iron are used a day. Three hundred and seventy-five thousand pieces of iron are moulded every week. There are eight acres of floor covered with machinery operated by 2000 workmen. The various parts of the machine, between fifty and sixty in number, pass through 300 different hands. The buildings are being constantly enlarged to meet the growing business, Railroad tracks net the grounds for receiving the vast materials and delivering the completed machines. Some idea of the immense capital employed may be gained from the fact that the stock of all sorts in the factory at one time runs to three millions of dollars, while the other property of the company sums up over ten millions. The single item of boxes for shipping machines takes 300,000 feet of lumber a month. The coal used is thirty tons a day, which would aggregate 10,000 tons a year. During the long years of its growing business, the highest exercise of skilled labor has been employed in perfecting inventions of tools and machinery to make the various parts of a machine. And some of the automatic machines are wonders of inventive skill. Take for instance some of the complicated screws in use in a sewing machine; the large wire self-feeds itself to the automatic builder of screws and out drops the completed screw, having gone through a dozen unerring processes in the unbreathing but yet intelligent automaton; and this without the necessity of a watching hand. It is something reaching almost to the supernatural to see the thousands of these miraculous intelligences, not human, but metallic, forging with faultless precision, under the throbbing inspiration of one of the great engines, the shining segments of that blessed benefactor of womankind, the sewing machine. All of these automatic maryels are made in the factory. And it at once illustrates the labor-saving value of these inventions, and the superior facilities of the company to make better machines at the same cost than any other factory, that to-day 2,000 workmen can make with these better tools twice as many sewing machines as 3,000 workmen made six years ago. This looks like something unreal, but it, incredible as it may seem, is true to the letter, and the great fact enables the company to sell better machines for less money, an advantage to every user of a sewing machine.

MILLIONS OF NEEDLES.

In these works are also manufactured 300,000 needles a week, the creation of these glittering little necessities, taking an immense department itself; the needles, simple as they are, passing through the hands of a dozen classes of workmen and workwomen.

One of the most remarkable facts to be mentioned is that every part of the machine, no matter how minute, is measured and tested with careful accuracy, and when the beautiful machine has been finished it is run for hours to get it to harmoniously working, and a corps of girls give each one a thorough trial in sewing. So when a machine leaves the factory on its beneficent mission into the world, the purchaser may know it is prepared to do its important work.

The walnut casings for the sewing machine are all made at the vast establishment for this purpose in South Bend, Indiana. Millions of feet of this costly lumber are worked up there. And these casings are sent to this factory, where a large force polishes and puts the parts together. As an illustration of the method of doing things at this great factory, I may mention that though hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber are dressed, not a bit of litter is to be seen. A large tin funnel over the saws catches the dust and shavings and by suction carries them directly to the fire that feeds the engine. There is no laborsaving invention that ingenuity can frame out that is not used in this wonderful establishment.

THE OFFICERS.

In going over the factory I had the pleasure and benefit of being accompanied by Mr. W. F. Proctor, one of the board of four managing directors, and it demonstrated the intelligent supervision that this great concern gets, that this gentleman was perfectly familiar with the multidinous details of the factory. It is little to be wondered at with such an able, watchful management such results are wrought out. The head of this grand company is a worthy custodian of the high responsibilities.

The president is Mr. Edward Clark, one of the original incorporators with the great inventor, Mr. Singer. Mr. Clark was elected several years ago upon the resignation of Mr. Hopper, who was the chief officer when I visited the factory in 1874. The present president is one of those strong men of means, experience, business integrity, and honored lives; that are not by any means plentiful and that give solidity to any enterprise they may consent to lead. It is sufficient to say that under his careful and sagacious administration the vast business has kept its steady increase of healthy growth.

The vice-president, Mr. George R. McKenzie, is now absent, having gone to England, as is his custom every year, to examine into the details of the company's business in Europe. It is not unlikely that he will visit Australia before his return to the United States. This gentleman occupies a most important position, and is greatly relied upon by his associates to discover whatever may be wrong or imperfect in the working of the company's affairs and to apply a prompt and effective remedy. His administrative ability has been proved to be of the highest order.

THE MANAGEMENT OF AGENCIES.

Perhaps the most extraordinary merit of the Singer management and the most wonderful features of the business are in the office work and in the skilful handling of the vast army of agents and salesmen that it has over the world. The system of bookkeeping and reports is simply perfect. Weekly returns are made to the home office from every part of the world, returns giving every detail of the stupendous business. At any time the president can upon brief notice get the consolidated condition of the whole business or the details of any part of it. The stationary alone to run all this amounts to the large sum of $75,000 yearly. The simplicity and yet adaptability of the forms and blanks used are admirable. The receipts and expenditures are thus so often scrutinized and so guardedly watched that leaks are stopped immediately. If any branch or segment of the business falls off at any point, the cause is inquired into and the trouble remedied immediately. Thus every instrumentality is kept moving forward.

COVERING THE WORLD.

There are 4,500 agencies of the Singer in the world and these agencies and the manufactories give livelihood to 8,000 workmen directly. These agencies extend to every main point in Europe and America and some parts of Asia and Africa and Australia. The company has in use 8,000 horses and as many wagons in its service. The most critical care is used in the selection of agents, to get faithful, capable, gentlemenly representatives.

THE SOUTHERN AGENCY,

Mr. G. W. Leonard, in charge of the southern division, with headquarters at Atlanta, is a type of the best class of agents—men of enterprise, resources, honor and of the highest responsibility. Mr. Leonard took charge of the Atlanta office when it was in a bad condition. He wrought order out of chaos. He had advanced from the charge of a local agency to the management of a large division including several states. It is thus that the Singer retains and rewards its faithful servants by promotion to the highest point that the incumbent's capacity can manage. In nothing is the rare administration of the company more strikingly conspicuous than in the consummate handling of its immense yet scattered army of agents. The reins of this multitudinous team are kept tactfully in hand and the whole governed like one machine with exquisite skill. If the government of the United States or any state sought the purity of civil service reform as diligently and successfully as the Singer seeks a moral, capable service in its broad and powerful corporation, we would have decided improvement in the administration of public affairs.

CONCLUSION.

In summing up about this grand company we find several vital facts. Mr. Singer bequeathed to the corporation a machine of splendid merit, simple, durable, light-running, easy to keep in order, capable of every species of work, and of unsurpassed work at that. This was the basis of success. The machine was a good thing and test has but proven it. It is but just to say that success has been an overwhelming victory upon merit. The company has been fortunate in its management from the start—a management as brilliant and sound as we think we have ever known.

Perhaps the most vital consideration at last of continued success lies in this: A machine is bought for lifetime. Its homely music and beneficent ministrations are not sought for an hour or a day or a year even, but for long and useful years. The machines of new origin or of weak companies may soon fall useless upon our hands, because their appliances of needles and shuttles, etc., cannot be obtained. The investment is worthless and a new purchase must be made. But with the Singer, the long established, the eternal Singer, the world's marts of commerce swarm with the Singer wares, and he who buys this popular, peerless machine, does so with the confident certainty that fashions may come and go, and ephemeral favorite machines of the day may pass into temporary favor and then permanent disuse, but in all time to come as the world is musically humming in hamlet and palace to the rythmical ...er of the Singer's ubiquitous and all conquering needles, the Singer's patron can obtain at hand the multiplied little tools that render a machine available. The writer has twice in a decade of years had to sacrifice a good machine because its manufacture ceased and the running gear was not obtainable. Since the Singer was established 150 new machines have been started, of which not five per cent are now in use. This is an over-mastering practical consideration, and the Singer must sweep the world upon it.

A GREAT FUTURE.

As to the future of this imperial company the imagination fails to conceive it. Its outstretch is illimitable. It is bringing the world under its humanitarian supremacy, carrying its gladsome relief to the women and the homes of the whole creation.

I. W. A.

Kate Thayer's Concert.

Signor Tagliapietra, who possesses one of the finest baritones ever heard in this country, came to America some eight years ago. He may be said to have worked his way into the good graces of the American people. His fondness for music led him ardently to improve the opportunities for study which he enjoyed, and the young scholar and his voice soon became the subject of many prophesies in some of the best musical circles of Italy. His debut was the event of the season, and the press hailed him as "the possessor of a voice giving more promise of great excellence than that of any debutant we have heard of for a quarter of a century." Engagements, made with little difficulty, were faithfully filled, and the young singer, with his handsome, prepossessing appearance, winning and courtly manner, and his phehomenal voice, became the lion of the operatic stage. As a lover in operatic roles, he is surpassed by no actor on the stage to-day, for his ardent and impassioned acting carry everything before him, and awaken his audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. He has sung with unwavering success in every capital in Europe, and in every city in America, and thousands of his admirers will greet his appearance wherever he is announced.

An Alabama Postmaster in Trouble.

For some time back complaints have reached Captain John Frey, chief special agent, Atlanta division, that a certain obscene circular was being extensively circulated through the country, emanating from some remote section of Alabama. Captain Frey placed the case in the hands of special Agent Henry Booth who, in due time, ascertained that the objectionable circulars were being mailed by J. R. W. Pickett, postmaster at Mount Level, Bullock county, Alabama. On the 10th instant Mr Booth arrested Pickett on a charge of violating the provisions of section 3893 of the revised statutes and on being taken to Montgomery before United States Commissioner Jimmick he waived examination and gave bond in the sum of $500 for the action of the grand jury.

The "circular" was issued under the name of C. U. Fort, and in the course of the investigation it was found that another circular, mailed by the same party under the name of J. H. Hope, though not exactly of a similar nature, was unquestionably intended as a scheme to defraud the unwary.

New Goods! New Goods

MR. BOYNTON, of our firm, has just returned from New York, and we are prepared to show some of the most attractive goods ever seen in Atlanta, embracing the following lines of Goods:

New Colored Silks, New Party Silks, Brocade Silks in evening shades, Satins in evening shades, Black Silks, New Fringes, New Passamenteries, Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Fancy, Linen Handkerchiefs, Lace Handkerchiefs, Table Linens, Doyles, Towels, Gents' Shirts, Gents' Underwear, Ladies' Underwear, Fancy Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Cloaks, Dolmans, 300 pair fine Bed Blankets at Great Bargains, New Flannels, all styles.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

NEW TAPESTRY, NEW INGRANS, NEW 3-PLYS, LACE CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, SHADES, OIL CLOTHS, ETC., ETC.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Our stock of Shoes has been replenished with New Styles from several of the leading manufacturers in Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, etc. Call and examine our stock of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

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HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., December 15, 1879.

Mr and Mrs Epping, Pensacola; R B Spencer, jr, Columbus; Lowe Emmerson, Cincinnati; Will A Stiles, Chicago; W R French, Tullahoma, Tenn; E E Armstrong, Detroit; D Monroe, Sandy, Tenn; R B Buck, Baltimore; John McClellan, U S A; E M Blake, R W Barnwell, E W Hughes, W P Tinley, University of the South; G H Dudley, Montgomery; A S Huitt, Va; A L Leman and wife, Macon; Jones Hirsh, N Y; R G Fleming, Augusta; T R Holingsworth, Chicago; F G Mott, N Y; A C Hackell, Columbus, S C; Chas A Sindall, Virgil Powers, Macon; A Pope, N C; E P Alexander, J S Durant, Augusta; F K Huger, Columbia, S C; H Dempsey, Augusta; Chas R Plumb, Washington; R Foster, Baltimore; F E Eger, J M McCarrick, Norfolk; R J Metchell, Ga; Mrs C A Sindall, Macon; Mrs J W Lewis, Baltimore; E P Wilson, Cincinnati; Thomas Pinckney, W H Stanford, N Y; G W Bennett, Rochester, N Y; Wm S James, Philadelphia; Jno C Winder, N C; Geo W Quintard, Bentley D Hasel, N Y; E K Williams, Va; R C Caldwell, S C; Jno R McMurdo, Richmond; D W Humpreys, Dalton; H S Harris, Savannah; J L Taylor, C D Owens, Ga; W G Raoul, Macon; Jno McNeil, Newark, N J; Rufus Foster, Wm D Harden, Savannah; Elbert Towler, W Va; I B English Newnan; H P Ogletree, W J Bridges, Ga; Hugh Carll le, Al; H M Richards, N Y; Wm Y Walsh, N Y; Cecil Gabbett, Montgomery, Ala; W D Chipley, Pensacola; Joseph S Brniff, Baltimore; J C Andrews, N Y; B M Holcburn, Chas H Burr, L B Snead, Jno G McHenry, Madison; D C Wilson, Port Royal, S C; C C Olney, Savannah; R R Bridges, N C; W W Davies, Va; R Toombs Washington, Ga; S B Pipelins, C S Gadsden, J H Fisher, S C Boylston, Charleston, S C.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., December 15, 1879.

L Benjamin, Cincinnati; W M Peoples, Dawson; R H Hill, Chattanooga; W M Stevens, Mayfield; D E Lowry, Ga; W P Campbell, C N Mansfield, Marietta; Ambrose Lee, Lee, N Y; R Solomon, La Grange; James Bennett, Macon; A Maddiebrook, St Louis; J C Welber, A Loob, N Y; F F Freeman, Monroe county; F A Bares, Savannah; J C Kirkham, Charlotte; John M Robinson, Baltimore; W D McCracken, Cincinnati; J W Johnson, J W Jorden, Americus; R L Crackett, Nashville, Tenn; Thos G Eger, C W Burwell, N Y; E P Bland, Washington; C H Swiggett, Cincinnati; G W Adams, Forsyth; Henry M Drane, D A Stranel, Barnesville; Theodore Welch, Montgomery; Jno Clay, jr, Ga; J A Mann and wife, Kansas City; J T Waterman, LaGrange; C A Dunwoody, Roswell, Ga; C S Findley, F Emanuel, Macon; R H Glover, N Y; Sam Jackson, Fla; H Jones and wife, Baltimore; R S Long, N H; J H Estell, N Y; R T Humes, Aberdeen; J W White, Va.

A trial package of "BLACK-DRAUGHT" free of charge at

ALL DRUG STORES.

331 july2) deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

WE WILL SELL YOU SOLID GOLD NEW STYLE JEWELRY FOR BUT VERY LITTLE MORE THAN THE PRICES ASKED BY THE VENDERS OF "ROLL GOLD" AND OTHER PLATED TRASH. HANDSOME SOLID GOLD CHRISTMAS PRESENTS WITHIN REACH OF EVERY ONE.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
34 WHITEHALL STREET.

566 nov21—dtf

Messrs. Simons & Drummond have on hand the finest lot of Tennessee Pork, Fresh Sausage, Dressed Poultry, Grain, Hay, etc., etc., ever received in this market. Call early and give them your order.

Trouble Among the Packers.

CHICAGO, December 17.—The employes of the packing houses held a meeting last night and decided to strike to-day. The cause of the determination is the discharge by various firms of one thousand "union" men. The union demands that packers shall not employ non-union men. The packers say they will not be dictated to and are ready to remove their business from Chicago rather than submit to the dictation of the union. A number of houses did not buy any hogs yesterday afternoon.

The Largest Cargo.

CHARLESTON, December 16.—The steamer Koen, 2,700 tons, with a cargo of 5,315 bales of cotton, sailed to-day for Sebastopol, crossing the bar on a draft of 18 feet and 3 inches. This is the largest steamer and the heaviest cargo that has ever passed out of the port of Charleston.

Maggie Mitchell as Lorle.

Lorle, a new and powerful play, was given Tuesday night at DeGive's and brought to a brilliant close the brief engagement of Maggie Mitchell in this city. The audience was larger, if possible, than on the preceding night, and though the impression produced, in an emotional point of view, was not so profound, the enthusiasm was equally as great.

The play is a beautiful picture of German peasant life, affording here and there a glimpse of the palace casting its shadow above the cottage. The plot is simple, but well-wrought, and is exquisitely unfolded after the similitude of a dream.

Reinhart, a young artist noblemen, woos and wins a sweet and simple-minded peasant girl, Lorle, and Lindenhast, her father, after seeing that his daughter's happiness is involved, but with many misgivings on account of the difference in their stations, consents to their union. The night before their betrothal Reinhart lingers late, but finally bids his sweetheart good-night, and instead of going directly home takes a seat in the grove surrounding the house and gives himself up to blissful thought and a cigarette. While seated here he falls asleep and dreams that he married Lorle, took her to the city, introduced her to his noble friends, and becoming ashamed of her simple country ways casts her off for the Countess Ida, an old flame. Lorle grows desperately ill under his cruel desertion, and learning of her condition he repents his folly, and returns to ask her forgiveness and renew his vows; but it is too late. He finds her in a dying condition. She forgives him with her latest breath, and then he awakes from his dream at the beginning of the last act and finds the morning alive with preparations for their betrothal, which happy event concludes the play. So the bulk of the play is the artist's dream which is presented in the most realistic manner.

It is needless to say that Maggie Mitchell put her whole soul into the part of Lorle. All the tenderness, simplicity and sprightliness of the German maiden were mirrored forth with matchless fidelity, and as utterly crushed and heart-broken, the deserted wife slowly sank into a delerium of grief, what could the audience do but weep with the weeping But if her grief was pathetic, her death was sublime, and we fancy she caught a glimpse of heaven and with convulsive effort raised herself in bed, and stretching forth her hands, she murmured in scarcely audible but ecstatic tone "beautiful! beautiful! beautiful!" and then sank back from the vision of rapture into the chill embrace of death—the audience were appalled with the intense realism of the scene. To see her Lorle is to see nature.

And why talk about Maggie Mitchell's growing old, for of her, as of the Egyptian Queen, it may be truly spoken, "Age cannot wither her, nor custem stale her infinite variety."

Price Debating Society.

From Messrs E. B. Vaughn, J. E. Alexander, and R. B. Chuck, committee on invitations, we have received an invitation to the public debate, and hongrary address of the Price Debating Society of the North Georgia agricultural college, at Dahlonega Time, Friday evening, December 19th.

Toys! Toys!

JOHN RYAN'S

New Departure.

Ever ready to offer something new to the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity.

JOHN RYAN

will offer for the HOLIDAYS 1879, the largest assortment ever shown in Atlanta, of Dolls, Wagons, Bohemian Glassware, Writings Desks, Toilet Cases, Handkerchief Boxes, Rocking Horses, Drums, Musical Instruments, and thousands of other articles. This is the only complete line of Toys ever shown in the South.

JOHN RYAN'S

WILL BE HEADQUARTERS FOR

Santa Claus!

THIS SEASON.

Dolls from 2½ cents up to the finest Wax Doll made. The prices on all the Toys are so low as place them within the reach of all. No fancy prices asked. All Toys marked in plain figures.

JOHN RYAN

Will offer to-day several big drives in

DRESS GOODS

from the great Auction Sale of last week.

100 pieces Wool-filled Dress Goods at 12½ cents cheap at 20.

25 pieces Silk and Wool-mixed Dress